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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LABOR SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

The Capture of New Breisach.

Garibaldi's Surrender Discredited.

The Recapture of Orleans Confirmed.

Prussian Loss Estimated at 10,000 Killed and Wounded and 1,800 Prisoners.

The Entire Army of the Loire Advancing.

Austria's Tender of Mediation Scorned.

Bazaine Censured by the Council of Lille.

Prince Frederick Charles Rapidly Marching South.

ENGLAND.

Surrender of New Breisach to the Prussians.

LONDON, November 11.—Late last evening a report was received here that the garrison at New Breisach had hoisted the white flag. The rumor was confirmed to day by an official dispatch announcing the capitulation of the fortress yesterday afternoon. Five thousand prisoners including one hundred officers, fell into the hands of the Germans. No guns were captured.

Garibaldi's Surrender Discredited.

A roundabout rumor from Berne and Berlin states that Garibaldi has surrendered to the Germans. No particulars are received. The report is generally disbelieved.

Attitude of Eugenie.

The report lately published in the *News* of this city relative to the attitude of Empress Eugenie is pronounced false at Berlin. An envoy has been sent to her by the Russian Government, now have any such claims as those mentioned been put forward at all.

Austria's Tender of Mediation.

A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Berlin yesterday, says a sharp reply has been returned to Austria in response to her note offering mediation, on the ground that having armed at the opening of the war, she is disqualified now to act as a neutral. It is generally supposed that Beust's note contained the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine, to any guaranty that the neutral powers may see fit to make. Prussia's relations with Austria, the writer says are not such as to render any guaranty of Thiers acceptable.

The great distress among the poorer classes of the French, is owing to the Government having seized all the money in the savings banks, together with the property of the corporations and communities, and by the French law, were placed in the custody of the State.

The officers of the Papal army who accompanied the returning Zouaves from Rome, joined the forces under Charette.

The Recapture of Orleans Confirmed.

The official confirmation of the recapture of Orleans by the French forces has been received here. The fighting was very heavy on both sides, but the Prussian General Von der Tann, were obliged to retire to St. Basin. The French pursued them and continued the fight.

Surrender of New Breisach.

LONDON, November 11.—The formal surrender of New Breisach occurred this forenoon.

Gambetta has ordered that drilling by infantry and recruits must be finished in twenty days.

The Germans have erected new batteries on the heights of Rainey and at Mount Maguy, Besons and Courbevoie.

Col. Charrette has been authorized by the Count of Chambord to recall his Papal Zouaves to fight for France.

Acosta denies the rumor of having demanded a plebiscite. He says the vote of the Cortes, elected by universal suffrage, will amply suffice.

Arbitration for Peace.

A special dispatch from Brussels states that well-informed political circles are impressed with the belief that a new arrangement for neutrality has been effected by the four neutral powers. The preliminaries for the conditions of an equitable peace, acceptable alike to France and Prussia, have been concluded. The initiative has apparently been taken by Russia for the assembling of a congress.

A heavy fall of snow occurred at Rouen.

A Strong Speech—The Stock Market Depressed.

LONDON, November 11.—The new steamship Graf Bismarck, of the Bremen Line, was successfully launched at Northampton last evening.

At the banquet at Northampton last evening, to celebrate the election of the Mayor, Mr. Gilpin, member of Parliament of that borough, pronounced the war in France the result of Radicalism. He regarded Emile Ollivier as the prime author of the war, and one of the greatest criminals. Napoleon was a despot and tyrant, with a hireling army. The speech is much commented upon.

The stock market has been greatly depressed this afternoon by rumors that Austria has joined France against Prussia; that the French troops have retaken Orleans, and the French fleet has made important captures. The above is filled with rumors, which, however, cannot be received too cautiously. At this hour consols are down to 93 for both money and account, and United States 5-20 bonds flat at 89 for 1867s.

Frederick Charles Steadily Advancing South—The Relations Between Prussia and Austria.

Special to the Telegraph.

LONDON, November 11.—Our special correspondent at Berlin to-day says that the army of Frederick Charles is steadily advancing south. The discussion of the new constitution at Versailles proceeds favorably, and the general impression is that the Bavarian difficulty will be surmounted. The Vienna cabinet will not be allowed a voice in the matter, the German Government considering that they ought to be left to manage their own internal affairs. The treaty of Prague has nothing, it is alleged, to do with the renewed forbearance of Germany. Prussia is regarded as an enemy to German unity, and while he directs the Foreign Affairs of the Austrian Empire, amicable relations with Germany are considered almost impossible. Notwithstanding the statement of cordiality on the part of the Austrian Imperial authorities, a decided feeling of animosity exists, and these reports are described as an inducement to the Hungarian Diet to vote the Budget.

Preparations for the Defense of Lille.

LONDON, November 11.—The correspondent of the *Herald* writes from Lille on the 10th: In view of the anticipated bombardment, the military organization here is most complete. The civil and military engineers, mechanics, even foundrymen and machinists have been set to work in the fabrication of cannon, mortars, mitrailleuses and chassepots, which, as fast as made, are distributed to the ramparts. Ten thousand workmen are employed on the exterior and interior fortifications and ambulances are organized under the direction of the city physicians. Orders were issued to provision the city for six months. The authorities, having profited by the experience of Strasburg and Paris, immense supplies of forage were laid in. The population consists of 132,000 regular inhabitants, 20,000 soldiers, and 20,000 persons from the country. The facility for supplies is great, from the richness of the surrounding country. Six railroads now enter the city. The fortifications are considered the finest inland works of Europe. The ramparts average thirty-five feet in height on the exterior casemates, and the magazines and well rooms are of solid masonry. Five hundred guns are mounted.

Bismarck's Organ Defends Bazaine.

LONDON, November 11.—A dispatch from Berlin says: Bismarck's organ, the *Nordeutsche Allgemein Zeitung*, devotes its columns to justifying Bazaine in his surrender of Metz.

FRANCE.

Bazaine Censured.

LILLE, November 11.—The City Council unanimously passed a resolution that Marshal Bazaine, in betraying by which he traitorously surrendered to the enemy that the city of Lille and all France, and in refusing to make at any cost, lied signally, and this body indignantly spurns the idea.

Prussian Loss in the Battles Around Orleans—The Entire Army of the Loire in Motion.

TOURS, November 11.—The journals report that the Prussians have lost over ten thousand killed and wounded, and eighteen hundred prisoners in the battles around Orleans, and are retreating towards Pithiviers and Etampes. A large number of guns, thrown away by the enemy, have been picked up and distributed among the National Guards at Orleans.

The entire army of the Loire is moving forward.

The military department of the East has been abolished, and General Michel, who had chief command there, has been assigned to other duty.

A dispatch from Chagney reports a large French force there, well supplied with artillery, and sufficient to resist an advance of the enemy. The troops from Lyons are marching to meet the Prussians. Italian volunteers continue to join Garibaldi's command in large numbers.

Reception of Garibaldi at Auton.

AUTON, November 9.—A dispatch says Garibaldi has been received here with the utmost enthusiasm. A deputation of ladies waited on him to thank him for lending aid to France. He advised them to use their influence to induce the peasants to take to the forests and harrass the enemy as much as possible. Also to see to it that the priests do not set them against the republic.

The French Victory at Orleans.

TOURS, November 11.—A dispatch from General D'Aneilles DePalidines, commander of the Army of the Loire, received by the Minister of War and just given to the public, is as follows: We have taken possession of the city of Orleans after a fight which lasted two days. Our aggregate losses in killed and wounded do not reach 2,000, while those of the enemy are much larger. We have already more than 1,000 prisoners thus far, and are continually adding to them as we follow up the fleeing enemy. Among the property captured are two cannon of Prussian model, twenty ammunition wagons, and a great number of vans and provision wagons. The hottest of the fight took place around Colmier on Wednesday. Notwithstanding the bad weather and other unfavorable circumstances, the *élan* displayed by the troops was remarkable.

General De Paildines, on occupying the city, issued the following congratulatory order;

"To the officers, under officers and soldiers of the Army of the Loire: The action of yesterday was a glorious one to our army. Every position of the enemy was vigorously carried, and the enemy itself is now retreating. I have informed the Government of your conduct, and am instructed to return to you their thanks for your victory. Amid the disasters in which France is plunged, her eyes are upon you, and she counts upon your courage. Let us all make every effort in order that this hope may not be mistaken.

[Signed] DE AURELLES DE PALIDINES,
Commander-in-Chief.

PRUSSIA.

Trochu Preparing for Another Sortie.

BERLIN, November 11.—Dispatches from Paris say Trochu, in order to regain his prestige, is preparing for another grand sortie.

No Advance Along the Loire.

VERSAILLES, November 1.—Gen Von der Tann, having evacuated Orleans, reports that the enemy are not advancing along the Loire, as previously rumored.

BELGIUM.

Prince Napoleon in Brussels.

BRUSSELS, November 9.—Prince Napoleon has arrived at the Hotel de Saxe.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 11, 1870.

METHODIST MISSIONARY MEETING.

The Methodist Missionary Society of the United States met to-day, Bishop Janes presiding, and made an appropriation of some $90,000 for work the present fiscal year.

Quite a number of alleged rebel privateers were brought before the United States Commissioner to-day and all but one dismissed.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.

The vacancy in the Police Commission will, it is stated, be filled next Tuesday by appointment by the Mayor. The chances of Walter Roche are considered great.

A YOUTHFUL THIEF.

Wm. Harrington, a youth of fifteen, was held for trial, charged with taking four postoffice drafts and remittances, amounting to several thousand dollars, belonging to the Bank of North America.

OPPOSITION TO THE WAR.

A meeting under the auspices of several large societies will be held on November 19th, in opposition to the European war.

THE LIBEL SUIT.

Of Samuel J. Goodenough against John Lanahan, growing out of the recent troubles in the Methodist Book Concern, was before the Supreme Court to-day on a motion to set aside an order appointing a referee to examine into the investigation made by the Book Concern to appear and testify. Decision reserved.

NEW COMMISSIONERS

Have been appointed to assess the damages due by the Harlem Railroad to the city for taking certain streets for a new depot.

THE SAINT'S MISSION MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Had its first public meeting in this city today, in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church. Bishop James presiding. Bishop Simpson made an address, in which he strongly advocated that women should carry the Bible to the heathen.

ARRIVALS.

The steamer Hevelius from Liverpool, and the Alaska, from Aspinwall, arrived to-night.

IMPORTANT ARREST.

Jerry Dunn, *alias* Hawkshaw, the detective, *alias* John Matthews, who on the 29th of December, 1869, shot James Logan No. 2, the alleged murderer of Chas. M. Rogers, and who was acquitted in St. Louis last month, by Judge Irving and Detective Duzenberry, was brought to this city to-night.

REARRESTED.

Dr. Powers, *alias* Evans, *alias* Lookup, who was arrested about a week ago for causing the death of Mary Geary at his lying-in asylum on Chatham street, was yesterday taken from streets to day in the nominal custody of John Kennedy, Sheriff's Messenger, but before the Kennedy rearrested him, and had him committed to the Tombs to-night.

PANAMA.

Panama papers of the first contain little news. Chili has issued a neutrality proclamation in the Franco-German war, and notified French vessels of war that they would not be permitted to take supplies of coal at Chilian ports. The rumors that one French corvette had captured a German vessel and sent them to Tahiti are probably unfounded, as was the report of an attempt at the erection of a Bonapartist Orleanist Empire. Malgaz Jr., President of Calivia, was shutting Spanish sailors from the English mask-of-war Zealous, engaged in a riot at Saboga. Six of them were killed, two dangerously, and the alcade of the place was killed in an attempt to quell the disturbance.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The trial of Miss Mattie Baltham, at Wheeling, W. Va., for the murder of J. W. McNashan concluded yesterday. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. It will be recollected that about a year ago Miss Baltham, who had been seduced by McNash, visited his boarding house and demanded the fulfillment of his promise to marry her, and upon his refusing to do so, she deliberately drew a pistol and shot him dead. The case excited a great deal of interest and the court room for days back was densely crowded.

The steamship Corinthian, from Liverpool, arrived at Quebec on Thursday.

At Raleigh, N. C., Rev. Wepell, of the Methodist Church, and formerly editor of the *Daily Sentinel*, fell dead at the dinner table.

Well executed counterfeit twenty-dollar bills on the Oneida Exchange Bank of Utica, New York, are in circulation in Boston.

A steerage passenger by the steamship City of Cork, which arrived at Boston on Thursday, was relieved of $4,000 worth of diamonds by the revenue officers, which he was attempting to smuggle in a tobacco box.

A New Orleans telegram yesterday says: Edward Moore, bookkeeper on board the steamboat Tablequah, was shot and killed by John Lecroix, The murderer escaped.

The revenue cutter Wilderness left New Orleans yesterday for Baton Rouge to remove the riot prisoners to a place of security. Donaldsonville is quiet. But little damage was done by the fire.

About one week since Mr. and Mrs. George Hanson arrived at Marshalltown, Iowa, for the purpose of visiting some friends. On the evening of the 5th Hanson struck his wife with a hoe in a most disgraceful manner. He at last seized her and struck several blows, whereupon she drew a revolver and discharged six barrels at him, three of which took effect, killing him dead at her feet. Hanson was a gambler and formerly kept a saloon at Dunleith, Minn., where he made an assault on the editor of the Duluth *Minnesotian*. He was a desperado of the most cruel kind.

A dispatch received from St. Charles, Mo., states that one span of the railroad bridge spanning the Missouri river at St. Charles, yesterday afternoon, the slings broke and the chord, an iron casing weighing five tons, fell, crushing the scaffolding, carrying down with it the steam derrick and fifteen men into the river. Six of the men were drowned, among whom were Capt. O'Dell, Mr. Thompson, foreman, and James Faunin, of St. Louis; Paul L. Carr, of Cleveland, and others, names unknown.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Queer Operations of the Indian Ring.

Grant and His Favorite War Horse to be Done in Bronze—Paschal, of Texas, Has a Fling at Gen. Cox—Consolidation of Revenue Districts, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 11, 1870.

Some Doings of the Indian Ring.

An agent of the Interior Department, sent out some weeks since to make payments to the Indians, amounting to a million dollars, returned yesterday, having disbursed the whole sum in six weeks at an expense to the Government of only fifteen hundred dollars. The money was nearly all in small bills and currency, and filled two large boxes. The orders of Secretary Cox to this agent were that in no case should any sums be paid to attorneys, no matter what papers should be presented as authority. When the agent arrived at Baxter Springs, Kansas, where at the request of the Secretary, a strong military guard had been ordered in readiness to accompany him, he found the order countermanded, and the officer in charge, while he apologized for the change, was unable to give any reason for it, and said he could only furnish a corporal and two men. By good luck he fell in with a surveying party, and was thus enabled to escape an attempt to rob him. At one pay table where heavy payments were made, two gentlemen who had been appointed by one of the Peace Commission to see all were paid, insisted that the agent should violate his orders and pay fees to attorneys present, instead of putting the entire sum in the hands of the Indians. This, he refused, whereupon this gentleman misrepresented the conduct of the agent, and had one of the Commission complain to the Department. After the money was paid the Indians, these acting Commissioners helped to compel the Indians to pay the claim of their lawyers.

Grant and His Horse to be Done in Bronze.

The model of a colossal bronze statue, which several friends of the President propose to erect in commemoration of the latter's military services, has just been placed on public exhibition at the rooms of Clark Mills in this city. The cast of the horse was taken from General Grant's favorite blooded war steed "Cincinnati." The figure is in the position of a state of almost perfect repose. All the proportions are correct, and there are double the measurements from life, so that the bulk and weight of the statue will be eight times that of the horse. The statue, when finished, will be sent to Philadelphia, where a bronze casting of the figure will be cast, and when completed it will be placed on the flagged terrace south of the Treasury building. It will be on a stone pedestal eight feet high, and will face to the south, making a most conspicuous object in Pennsylvania avenue.

The French Minister.

The credentials of the French Minister appointed by Napoleon's government to succeed Prevost-Paradol are here, awaiting the arrival of the Minister from Chile. He is expected by the next steamer from Panama. Mr. Prevost-Paradol is still without communications from the new government.

Paschal's Fling at General Cox.

Mr. Paschal, of Texas, one of McGarrahan's counsel, who was shut out of the Interior Department by order of Gen. Cox, from communications to its officers, prints a card here this evening, evidently by way of retaliation. The following is a specimen: "I say unqualifiedly for myself, that I would not ask for Shaw and every other attorney engaged for McGarrahan, that if any such letter was ever shown to Cox or anybody else, it was a gentlemanly letter, and I know the statement to have been a mere invention. As to the rest of Cox's letter, I have no comment about which is not grossly false or largely exaggerated."

It has been decided not to make public the sentences in the cases of defaulting paymasters until they have all disposed of. This will take several weeks.

The Consolidation of Revenue Districts will soon be announced, but as yet very little of the whole has been determined upon. As far as can be ascertained, it is understood that the 26th District, including Erie, will be cut off, and the present intention is to make Captain Wetzel collector, and Senator Pollan assessor of the consolidated district.

WASHINGTON, November 11.

PRESIDENT GRANT IN PHILADELPHIA.

The President, accompanied by General Porter leaves Washington this evening for a brief visit to Philadelphia. The trip is made with reference to public matters, but is for the purpose of attending to private business altogether.

DEMING VS. THE UNITED STATES.

The case of Deming vs. The United States was argued in the Supreme Court to-day upon a motion to restore it to the docket. The decision has not been given, but the Attorney General gave his consent to the restoration.

COMMISSIONER WILSON.

Of the General Land Office, has denied his intention to resign. He says, if the President don't want him he has the privilege of dismissing him.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The Customs receipts for the week ending on October 31st, were $3,361,254.

FIRE AT OIL CITY.

Tanks, Barges, Engine Houses and Derrick Burned—2,000 to 2,500 Barrels of Oil Destroyed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
[By P. & A. Telegraph Lines.]

OIL CITY, PA., November 11, 1870.

A fire broke out at the Pithole and Pulaski Lease & Co.'s platform, originating from sparks from a locomotive on the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. A large tank belonging to Parker, Thompson & Co. was first ignited, together with six tank cars partially loaded. From there it extended to a tank belonging to Lockhart & Frew, partly filled with oil, which was destroyed. Several wooden tanks were next burned. The burning oil ran down to the landing of Parker, Thompson & Co., and communicated to several barges, which were also soon entirely consumed, that belonging to the A. Searles & Henderson's landing several barges were destroyed. An engine house and derrick, owned by Moll, Dr. Draggist, were burned, and an engine house of Parker, Thompson & Co. It is thought that from 2,000 or 2,500 barrels of oil were consumed. The fire was under control at 2:30 this morning. No estimate has yet been made of the loss.

THE ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, November 11.—The *Argus* claims sixty-six Democrats to sixty-two Republicans in the Assembly.

ARKANSAS.

MEMPHIS, November 11.—The *Avalanche's* Little Rock special says: Hank's majority in the First district will reach seven thousand. Snyder, Republican, is doubtless elected in the Second district. Edwards, Democrat, is elected in the Third district. The Republicans are confident of carrying the Legislature, thus securing a Republican Senator.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, November 11.—Complete returns from the county give Brown 17,252; McClurg, 16,272. Brown's majority 12,384. Returns from fifty-four counties gives Brown 41,295; McClurg, 9,966; majority for Brown 30,911. These returns indicate that the majority in the Legislature will be between thirty-five and forty thousand. The Republican delegation in the House will be twenty-five counties as follows for the Legislature: House—Democrat, 7; Fusion, 15; Liberal, 1; Republican, 3. Senate—Democrats, 7; Fusion, 7; Liberals, 1; Republicans, 2. The Liberals have their County Liberal Charley Parsons, Circuit and Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of the Court of Criminal Correction. The Democratic majority in the other county officers by handsome majorities, including the Judges of the Circuit Court.

ST. LOUIS, November 11.—The returns from the State Legislature from 110 counties, 109 and may reach 40,000. Havens, regular Republican is elected in the Fourth District by a small majority. The other districts remain as previously reported.

The Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati yesterday passed resolutions urging on Gen. Weitzel, if all goes right, the propriety of using the business interests of the entire country bordering on the Ohio river, of the immediate opening of the Louisville canal, permitting the navigation of the river generally. A resolution was also adopted by the Board of Aldermen instructing correspondence to be opened with Gen. Weitzel with reference to the opening during high water.

The magistrates in Newport, Ky., before whom the preliminary examination of Lewis Helen, Theodore Grading and Jos. Wilson, for the murder of Michael Morgan, has been progressing, decided yesterday to hold them for trial before the Criminal Court.

N. W. Cheeney, agent of the Adams Express at Hillsboro, Ohio, was arrested on Thursday, charged with the embezzlement of $1,700.

The boiler in the flouring mill of Colton Bros., Bellefontaine, Ohio, exploded yesterday afternoon, making a wreck of the building and machinery. Several persons were hurt, but none killed. Loss about $4,000.

There was a small riot in Lake City, Florida, the night before the election, caused by negroes with arms parading the streets. Thirty or forty shots were fired, and two negroes slightly wounded. No other injuries were done. Three negroes had shot guns and muskets, and the whites had pistols. After firing a volley into the whites the negroes scattered.

Hon. John Covode passed through Chicago yesterday, returning from California and Salt Lake. He says the recent appointment of Vaughan as Governor of Utah won't answer, because the position requires a man who is firm, sober and dignified, and who will properly support the Government and the judiciary, so ably represented there by Judge McKeon.

An Omaha dispatch of yesterday says: The suit of Georges W. Frost, formerly purchasing agent of the Union Pacific Railroad, against the Company for $40,000 additional pay for services, resulted in a verdict for Frost in favor for $11,000, which was set aside by the Judge.

While the workmen were laying the first chord of the North Missouri Railroad bridge, spanning the Missouri river at St. Charles, yesterday afternoon, the slings broke and the chord, an iron casing weighing five tons, fell, crushing the scaffolding, carrying down with it the steam derrick and fifteen men into the river. Six of the men were drowned, among whom were Capt. O'Dell, Mr. Thompson, foreman, and James Faunin, of St. Louis; Paul L. Carr, of Cleveland, and others, names unknown.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Pope Fixes His Compensation.

FLORENCE, November 11.—The Pope has fixed his compensation for the payments made by him in Rome at five millions.

The Markets.

LONDON, November 11, Evening.—Consols 93¼. Bonds quiet: 5-20s of 1862, 88¾; do 1865, 88; do 1867, 90. Stocks dull; Erie 18¾; Illinois 112; Great Western 28.

LIVERPOOL, November 11.—Cotton unchanged and steady; sales 10,000 bales; sales for the week 67,000 bales; speculation 31,000 bales; exports 5,000 bales; stock 483,000 bales; American 52,400 bales; receipts for the week 45,000 bales, American 15,000.

California wheat 10s 11d; new spring 9s 7½@9s 8d; Winter 10s 2d.

Flour 27s.

Corn 29s@29s 6d. Oats 2s 6d. Peas 37s 9d.

Pork 105s. Beef 105s. Lard 72½s. Cheese 69½s. Cumberland middles 50s.

FRANKFORT, November 11.—5-20s of '62 95¾. LONDON, November 11.—United petroleum is 7d. Ellseed oil 27 10s@27 15s. Tallow 42½.

Railway Magnates at Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, November 11, 1870.

By a special train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, the following gentlemen, prominent railroaders and capitalists, reached here at noon: Hon. S. J. Tilden, New York; J. F. D. Lanier; Mr. Winslow and Moses T. Tilden, New York; Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio; General G. W. Case, J. N. McCullough, Springer Harbaugh, C. E. Gorham and W. R. Shelby. They leave on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Road in the morning by special train, for the purpose of examining that line, it being but lately thrown open for business.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Report for the Month of October.

Production, Development, Number of Wells Drilling, Stock on Hand, Shipments, Exports, &c., &c.

PRODUCTION.

[From the Titusville Herald.]

The production for the month of October, as shown by the tables of stock and shipments, amounted to 20,139 barrels per day, or a total production for the month of 624,902 barrels. This increase, though not so large as that of the preceding month, is greater than that generally anticipated by the trade; and though by the reports from each farm, no considerable increase is shown over the average production for the month of September, the figures of *stocks and shipments* the production for the month of October to be as reported. This will be seen by the tables, which are to be found elsewhere in this issue. Contrary to general expectation, the district of West Hickory was a decline in the yield of from 200 to 300 barrels. This locality during the months of September exhibited the largest increase of any district in the region, and it was thought that this production would be fully maintained during October. The difficulty was experienced in obtaining separate reports from the numerous farms in that locality, but the statement of production was obtained from personal knowledge, and shipments via of pipe lines, and is in all probability nearly correct.

The following table shows the production during October, 1870:

	bbls.
Total shipment of crude for October of barrels of 42 gallons each.....	626,945
Add to reduce to barrels of 40 gallons each.....	23,229
Total shipment of barrels of 42 gallons each.....	522,884
Stock on hand October 1st.....	473,866
Stock on hand November 1st.....	376,016
Add increase on November 1st.....	102,018
Total production during October.....	624,902
Average per day for 31 days.....	20,139
Average per day in October, 1869.....	19,071
Daily increase October, 1870, over October, 1869.....	1,068

The decrease on the older tracks throughout the region is attributed to the dryness of the weather than that of the past month has been experienced for many years, all the streams being entirely light. The season so far has been very favorable for the drilling of wells in the region, and such have been conducted with energy in consequence, by reason of which the production will be largely augmented in the month that of previous years at this season. At Parker's Landing and Petroleum Centre there is an increase in the production, varying from one hundred to one hundred and fifty barrels. The decline in the oil belt of Oil Creek, which was anticipated in this vicinity, and has been mentioned in the reports of previous months, is in the upper portion of the district.

Bradford Sand also experiences a slight increase over the preceding month, though the report strikes in that direction were too late to effect the figures in the table for this month.

On the McCray farm the increase amounted to three hundred barrels per day, though the adjoining tracts in this vicinity there was a decline varying from twenty to one hundred barrels.

There is but little doubt that the present month will show a large increase in the yield of several hundred barrels, the number of wells drilling at the close of October being less than that of any previous month of the year.

THE DEVELOPMENT AND TERRITORY.

As in the two previous months, the principal points of development in which there was most extensive operations were conducted, were the McCray farm and West Hickory district. At one of these localities the number of wells being drilled upon the former was thirty-six, while at the close of October it was but eleven, and the increased yield for the month was between three and four hundred barrels. The production during the month of October was less than that of any previous month of the year.

The development of the Plumer farm, in Parker's Landing, has been very satisfactory, four fine flowing wells having been struck, which is of broad gauge, from Waverly, which is the present terminus of the Lehigh Valley road, north, to Elmira, a distance of some eighteen miles. The laying of the third rail is completed, and the Lehigh Company will now ticket passengers and deliver freight through to Elmira instead of Waverly as at present.

The Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad is fast approaching completion. There is yet some eight miles of this important road to be laid before it is finished. This will be done before the first of December next, when, instead of only one direct railroad route from New Orleans to New York, there will be two, and both good. It is to be hoped that under the stimulus of competition, the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern will make considerable improvement in accommodations for passengers more than it now possesses, or otherwise the other route may secure the most patronage. The Mobile and Chattahoopa Road is under the management of shrewd New York capitalists, and seems to do everything connected with the work in hand with that energy which characterizes that people. The Great Northern is now running from the Great Northern at Tangipahoa to Baton Rouge and Vicksburg. The Lake Borgne canal, which connects by navigation at the 1st of December next.

The Selma, Marion and Mobile railroad was opened to the traveling public on Monday of last week. The projectors of this enterprise are also building the Donald road, which will be a place on the west side of the Mississippi River, from Natchez to Vicksburg, and thence direct to Houston, Texas. This is the proposed route of the Southern Pacific railroad to California. The Donald road will be ferried off the Orleans to Donaldsonville, so as to form an unbroken line from New York via New Orleans to San Francisco.

NEW COMBINATIONS.

Here is a bit of local railway news we get by way of Cincinnati, in the shape printed in the *Commercial* of that city: A convention of the Executive Officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and its connections in the West convened in the directors' room, in this city, on Thursday, the 3d inst. It has transpired that one of the principal topics under consideration was the extension of the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad from Millersburg, its present terminus, to a connection with the southwestern line. It had heretofore been the intention of the Pan Handle to connection by an extension from Millersburg to Dresden, on the Pan Handle line. It was, however, determined at the last meeting of the board, to make the connection via Mt. Vernon and Columbus, which will form an air line route between Columbus and Cleveland, with about the same distance as the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati.

It was also determined at this meeting to build one or two short lines of road, one of which the system of roads in the West controls. It is understood that the Railroad Company will be placed in connection with the Midland Railway of New York now in the course of construction. This is the policy of interests will give another through line from the Northwest and Southwest, in consonant of the Observer, to the Atlantic cities of the New York Central and Erie Railways.

WHEELING TO THE LAKES.

There would now have been two railroad meetings at Cadiz last week, one in the interest of the Wheeling, Hopedale and Lake Shore route, and the other in the interest of the route proposed by way of the Middle Fork of Short Creek; in which latter was defeated, the Cadiz *Republican* has the following items:

The efforts of the citizens living in Piney Fork was certainly directed to procuring the right of way and assisting in the early construction of a road from Portland, on the Ohio river, to Hopedale, on the Cadiz Fork to Hopedale, thence by way of Clear Fork of stillwater to Trichville. Latterly, however, it is said that if they will do this, they will bring the road from Hopedale along Piney Fork for eight miles, with the branch of Standing Stone Fork to Still water, &c. The people in the vicinity of the line of Short Creek are laboring just as earnestly, securing the right of way and raising money, with the understanding that the road is to be built directly for Cadiz, thence along Standing Stone Fork to Hopedale, &c. The people of Carrollers in the Piney Fork and Hopedale route say unless they can secure a road on their favor to ward their proposal, they will cut clear of us and do what they can to secure a road via Clear Fork, Stillwater and Short Creek. We will have the sympathy and assistance in their enterprise, but we cannot see how the citizens of the district, what cost him the 1,000 loss in Lycoming, Clinton and Center? In 1860 he was elected to the Legislature by Lycoming and Clinton, and re-elected in 1861. His hands were clean then of the Winnebago pollution. Now he is beaten 1,700 in the same two counties which twice elected him. Disguise and explain as willing correspondents may, the truth is that when Armstrong accepted the friendly embrace of Cameron he left hope behind him, as did many other unfortunates in the late election, and we will most of such candidates in the approaching future.

LETTER FROM SCRANTON.

Y. M. C. A. State Convention—Significant Figures—Interesting Discussions on Important Topics—A Few Personal Notes, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

SCRANTON, November 10, 1870.

Mr. Cree, in his report of the State Executive Committee yesterday, gave some facts and figures which are worthy of note. There are in present in the associations in this State with a membership of 8,562. Of this number, forty-one associations have been organized during the year; twenty-nine have reading rooms; nineteen report libraries, aggregating 15,412 volumes; ten carry on outdoor and evening meetings; forty hold regular prayer meetings; four conduct daily meetings or offener; cottage prayer meetings, conducted by twenty-one associations; eight mission Sunday Schools, ten Bible classes, six other classes, and ten social meetings are also reported as conducted regularly under the auspices of the associations, and it is but justly due these organizations that such encouraging reports as these should be laid before the public.

In the afternoon a lively discussion was elicited on the question, "How shall the business affairs of the Association be placed upon a systematic basis, and thus secure the permanency of our organizations?" Some common sense views upon this subject were presented by Mr. Cree, who thought that a man should use at least as much discretion with regard to the affairs of his Association as he did in his own business affairs. Then, in order to get a public interest in the work, as well as secure its support and co-operation, the affairs of Association should be conducted judiciously, thus inspiring confidence in the public. Mr. Cree also spoke of the line between Columbus and Cleveland, with about the same distance as the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati.

General Beaver, of Bellefonte, announced himself as a business man, and was not afraid to talk business for about five minutes, a promise which he filled with good effect before he sat down. He said he would like to see it warmed him that his time had expired. He would like to see the Young Men's Christian Association become a business institution, incorporated, in order that they might hold property, &c. And then, if the time for the association buy a lot. A man who owned a building for, even, could command respect. Why not an association buy a lot, for to commence building, and the building will come in time?

Upon the question of "how can we secure the services of a good Secretary?" Rev. Mr. Turtle Creek, a very earnest young clergyman laboring in our vicinity, made a very effective speech. He answered the question by saying the experience of the Turtle Creek Association was that a Secretary can be secured only by going to work, every man, with a will, in order to get a Secretary, and by so doing it can be attained. This spirit, if carried into effect by other organizations, would secure every association a local habitation, &c., &c., by a name.

Mr. Simmons, President of the Philadelphia Association also volunteered the experience of that association, which was in favor of the same mind that themselves similarly situated. He said they secured a lease on their building for the term of eight years, with the privilege of buying at any time during that term, for the sum of $30,000. The lease will have expired before property increased in value to $70,000, and now $25,000 would not buy it. The Association, however, had the offer of the same amount, the public giving liberally and willingly to secure such a boon.

In the evening two highly important questions were discussed with a great deal of attention and ability, viz: "How shall we enlist young men in the Association work?" and, "What attitude should the Young Men's Christian C. A. and the Church of Christ?" Upon the latter question the Rev. C. C. Kinsley made a very felicitous address. The Associations were crowded to the doors during the afternoon and evening sessions. To illustrate the first of these points the speaker borrowed a simile used by Rev. Mr. Turtle in the previous evening, which was that the associations held the same relation to the church and Ministry as the militia fields to the main army, and the officers who directed its movements. 21 They were uniters, and, as a result, brought the forces together in public and social gatherings, and thus enabled them to see and understand each other, and gave them a common interest in a common cause, with. By promoting life and spirituality in the churches, they were a help in helping Christ in their work.

The morning the question as to the duty of associations with regard to the temperance movement was discussed by Rev. Mr. Peck, remark, and many good things were said upon it. Among those presenting their views upon this subject were Rev. Dr. Dyer, Mr. Simmons, a gentleman of extensive experience in temperance matters, a Christian per excellence, and therefore competent to speak knowingly with regard to the moderate as well as physical effects of intoxicating drinks and society generally, and both of which he deemed a sin against nature and the laws of God. *Intemperance* he declared was not a sin—moderate drinking—drinking of beer and wine, &c., was not a sin, but a commandment. Drunkenness is a disease, as well as a crime—but a disease which the Great Physician alone can effectually cure. Therefore work on a man's heart. Temperance societies are failures because they reach only the soul. Temperance should therefore be but one of the incidental results of the great object of the Association in the accomplishment of its chief end—the glory of God, and the bringing of men to Christ. This point was closed by giving the Divine injunction to Aaron—"Drink no wine, nor strong drink, lest you die, nor thy sons."

A very concise report of the Committee of Association was received, embodying a recommendation that the next State Convention be held at Erie, which was adopted.

The Executive Committee stated that they would need the sum of $1,000 with which to prosecute their work during the coming year. This call was at once responded to by subscriptions and donations totalling $1,100, within five minutes aggregated the handsome sum of $1,180.

LEADING SPIRITS.

While it was conceded by all that the Holy Ghost is the supreme leading spirit, yet there were in this convention, as there are in all such gatherings, who at once take a leading part in the proceedings. There are quite a number of such at these meetings, and we have been pleased if we find ourselves enabled, from want of time and space, to speak of but a few of these. General James A. Beaver, of Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, has filled a high position in the service of his country during our late war, appears equally at home in the battle field as a leader in the "f

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1870.

THE report to which we referred a few days ago that the famous Orientalist, Julius Mohl, a German, seventy years old, professor in the College of France, had been banished with the rest of his countrymen, turns out incorrect. He was left undisturbed, and some time after the war began went voluntarily to rejoin his wife in England, in accordance with a purpose formed long before war was thought of.

THE ELECTION NOT A DEFEAT.

It is now possible to tell with some accuracy just what the elections have accomplished. That the results have not been as favorable to the Republican party as in previous years is due partly to the natural apathy of voters in the "off" year, and more particularly to dissensions within the party, of which some were caused by inordinate personal ambition and others arose from an intelligent revolt against the rulership of "rings." But with all that has operated to the disadvantage of the Republican party in the late campaign, the general result is really more favorable than Republicans themselves expected, and unerringly indicates that the people still believe in the principles of our party, and have no idea of abandoning them, though they may go back on treacherous leaders.

Massachusetts gives CLAFLIN a greater majority than before, re-elects the Republican Congressional delegation and chooses a Legislature that will re-elect Senator WILSON. The efforts of Free Traders against TWICHELL and HOOPER in Boston failed, as did WENDELL PHILLIPS' disorganizing game. Mr. P. has been shown in his real character of demagogue, and will do well by quitting politics. It was Senator SPRAGUE'S influence in the First Rhode Island district that elected EAMES, an unknown young Republican, over JENCKES, one of the purest and ablest men in the House. In New York the Republicans, as the *Tribune* says, are numerous "enough for one successful party, but not enough for two" and deserve their defeat. Through harmony they had it in their power to overthrow completely the disgraceful control of TWEED and FISK over their city and State. Their chance was lost and not only are HOFFMAN and HALL re-elected but the Democrats gain, through Republican splits and non-voting, four districts that gave us from 1,700 to 2,700 majority in 1868. The apathy of some Republicans, the Free Trade sympathies of others elected "Sunset" COX over HORACE GREELEY in the Sixth District. The national election law worked well, and we have to thank President GRANT'S faithful execution of it for the most quiet election the city has known for years, with the fewest frauds, and consequently the smallest Democratic majority. New Jersey did nobly. Not only have we gained two Congressmen, but also the Legislature, securing the election of a Republican successor to Senator CATTELL. The fight in Delaware was sharp, but the SAULSBURY influence and the "White Man's Party" were 500 Weak. As SEYMOUR had 3,257 majority, the next trial should succeed. Some Maryland Republicans didn't like to have the negro vote with them, but two years more will wear away that feeling and in 1872, the Republicans can count upon some Congressmen from the State. The Republican gains in Louisiana are due to the negro votes, while our reverses in Alabama and Arkansas, losing us two Senators and two Representatives, can be attributed to the reconstructed rebel vote. Tennessee and Kentucky did no worse than was expected, and if we have made any gains they are probably more apparent than real, being due to a light Democratic vote. The result in Virginia is, it seems, a Republican gain in votes, but the Congressional delegation remains unchanged.

We lose JOHN F. DRIGGS, in the Sixth Michigan District, through RANDOLPH STRICKLAND'S personal ambition, and Judge LYON, in the First Wisconsin (Milwaukee) District, because his opponent, ALEX. MITCHELL, is President of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. Minnesota did better than could be expected, especially in crushing DONNELLY under 4,000 majority. Both Florida and Kansas were faithful to Republicanism, notwithstanding rebel terrorism in the former State and a Labor Reform ticket in the latter. Nevada mixed matters up, but saved the Republican Congressman. In Illinois there was a straight fight between Free Trade, represented by JOHN WENTWORTH, and Protection, represented by C. B. FARWELL, and the former has over 4,000 majority, though the Democrats backed up the Revenue Reformer. In the Fifth District E. C. INGERSOLL, who had 7,305 majority in 1868, is defeated by I. N. STEVENS, Democrat Labor Prohibition; in the Eighth, J. S. ROBINSON, Democrat, is elected, against 2,286 Republican majority two years ago; and in the Second District, the Rev. Mr. SWING, Free Trade Independent Democratic Free Trade Prohibitionist, cuts down J. F. FARNSWORTH'S majority from 11,618 to 2,560. General LOGAN has a reduced majority as Congressman-at-large, and the Legislature has 20 Republican majority on joint ballot, sufficient to elect a successor to Senator YATES. In Missouri, the GRATZ BROWN "Liberal Republicans" aided by the Democrats succeeded in electing him Governor as well as in giving the Democrats control of the Legislature. The Congressional delegation stands—four straight Democrats, a gain of two, three Liberal Republicans, Free Traders, who will vote with the Democrats in certain contingencies, and two Radicals. The rebel enfranchising amendment was unanimously adopted, giving the Democrats control of the State hereafter.

Such are the results. The Democrats counted upon a net gain of twenty-two members of Congress. Instead, they only gain eighteen members, while the Republicans gain six, making their net gain but twelve, or fifteen giving them the Missouri Free Traders. It is impossible to see how they can get comfort out of such a failure of their hopes. The rumor that Democrats and Free Traders hope, by coalescing, to control the organization of the next House of Representatives is unlikely, for that can only be done through the treachery of men supposed to be elected as Protectionists. The Republicans will control the next Congress in both branches, and will only miss that two-thirds vote, which was used in the plenitude of power to rush through measures deserving more debate and a less partisan purpose. That the cause of good legislation will be better served by the absence of the two-thirds vote we firmly believe, and as a strong minority will be able to command concessions, we may hope that the acts of the Forty-second Congress will enjoy that golden mean between extremely conservative Democracy and extremely radical Republicanism, which shall give the Republican party, that must take the responsibility for them, renewed credit with the people. Reduction of taxation, reduction of expenses will be the mission of the next Congress, and if the work is well done, to suit the best interests of the country and not the schemes of politicians, it will be safe to expect a complete Republican victory in 1872.

SOME INFLUENCES OF IMMIGRATION.

In the surprisingly rapid increase of the population of the Great West during the past decade, which the census figures are disclosing, we obtain a new insight into the effects of foreign immigration upon our national growth. The vital elements of strength and greatness, wealth and prosperity. But aside from the wide-spread and signal influences of this vast influx of alien-born inhabitants upon statistics of numbers, imports, exports, tonnage, revenues, rapid extension of frontiers, and general material development, there are important and novel considerations which find little if any part in the census returns. Briefly we shall call attention to a few of these.

Nearly all persons who come to our shores from foreign countries, as permanent residents, are of adult age, and at once become producing additions to the body politic. They represent a wide range of climate, embodying more than fifty different lands, and nearly as many languages and dialects. In diversity of experience, modes of thought, training, physical peculiarities, types of mentality, natural aptitude, prejudices, intellectual acquirements, religious convictions, and inherited traits, probably it would not be practicable to aggregate annually an equal number of persons more heterogeneous. This multitudinous individuality is mainly dispersed along a belt of territory three thousand miles long by three hundred miles wide. In this diffusion they impart as well as receive impressions and characteristics. They contribute, each a share, to the general stock of knowledge about agriculture, the trades, the arts, the sciences, and thus assist to modify, improve and augment opinions and processes. The country has, in this way, gained from European and Asiatic civilization much that is valuable and new. The action, interaction and reaction involved in this altogether unimaginable complexity of influence and relation, have cast our national characteristics in an entirely different mold, and impressed upon our national organism a distinctiveness as marked as it is original. We are no longer the people we were fifty or more years ago. The human breeds which constitute our community have been so crossed by internarriages and different immigrant qualities so intermingled in the family tree that we now aggregate the salient points of dozens of nationalities, fused into a symmetrical and individualized mass, forming a people *sui generis*.

In this way we have incorporated into our form of civilization, as permanent elements, a combination of English endurance and pluck, German phlegm and plodding perseverance, and Irish impulsiveness and combativeness, with a small infusion of French vivacity, Spanish dignity, Italian enthusiasm for art, and Norwegian and Swedish ruggedness. To these causes are principally due those conspicuous qualities of indomitable energy, restless activity, periscopic comprehension, and world-wide enterprise which are everywhere recognized as the distinguishing badges of the American people.

GENERAL BUTLER'S THUNDER.

General BUTLER, having reflected long on the condition and prospects of the Republican party, has arrived at the conclusion that it is destined inevitably soon to perish, unless it can be revived and reinvigorated by fresh "political capital." On the subject of the tariff the party is divided by the Allegheny mountains into two mutually hostile sections. According to General BUTLER, no Administration has ever been so miserably sustained by Congress. The San Domingo treaty, the abolition of the Franking Privilege, the needed appropriations for the navy, BOUTWELL'S financial measures—in a word, the entire policy of the President has failed to find sanction and support in Congress. But for the indisposition of the people to confide in a party who opposed the war, the General is of opinion, the Democrats would before now have signally triumphed over their Republican opponents. On their splendid war record the party in power may not not much longer rely. Nearly as much has been made out of it as it can possibly be made to yield, and therefore, if the Republicans are to retain their predominance much longer, they must provide a new battle cry, fresh political capital. General BUTLER, as the whole nation is well aware, is a politician of inexhaustible resources. His experience has been great, and while a member of the Democratic party, he made the best possible use of his opportunities to become a consummate master equally of the tactics and the ethics of that illustrious organization. Hence, though clearly perceiving the embarrassments by which the Republican party is surrounded, he is not the man to preach despair. There is one question of the war, thinks General B., which is not settled, and that is the foreign question. A judicious use of the Alabama claims is the resource to which the party must look for a revival of the popular enthusiasm. Let the administration vigorously pursue those claims and insist upon their speedy settlement on terms satisfactory to the people, and the people will rally to the support of the Government with unanimity. General BUTLER is in favor of sending a special agent to England who shall propose an adjustment of the claims for all injuries received during the rebellion in exchange for the British territory lying north of the United States. He would not ask Lord GRANVILLE to barter the lands or abandon them in any dishonorable manner. The agent would say to the English:

"Those lands are certain to gravitate to us ultimately, at any rate, and they are a burden to you at present. We want them to get rid of the custom houses on a frontier line of four thousand miles, and to settle the troubles about the fisheries. Let there be a *plebiscitum*, and we will agree to take only such provinces as shall freely elect to join the United States. But the vote must be taken by provinces, and there must be no recognition of the Dominion in the transaction. When the vote is taken without interference on the part of government agents, we will give you a receipt in full of all claims we have against you, and take only such provinces as may vote in favor upon the question. This we consider a very liberal offer on our part, and it is our *ultimatum*. If you do not accept it we propose to fight."

General BUTLER believes that this course, taken by the Administration, would "electrify the whole country, and bring such a powerful public sentiment to the support of the President that his re-election would be sure to follow."

The meaning of all this proposition for settling our difficulties with England is thus boldly avowed to be the reanimation of the Republican party and the re-election of General GRANT. In other words, General BUTLER, quite in accordance with old fashioned Democratic principles and acts, would use those difficulties and risk the peace of the world for partisan purposes at home. In the past, nothing has more tended to disgrace the great Republic in the estimation of other nations than such mixture of foreign and domestic politics. In the old times of democratic rule, to get up a clamor for war with England was well understood to be an essential feature of democratic government. In fact, the trick became so notorious at length, the system was so completely comprehended and appreciated that the martial mood of the Americans became a subject of jest and laughter among intelligent Englishmen. We express no opinion concerning the wisdom of General BUTLER'S proposal of settlement as a matter of international policy. We are, however, very confident that his notion that "England would not *dare* to go to war with a first-class power," is utterly erroneous. It does gross injustice to the ethnic stock of which the American people are an offshoot.

RE-ELECTING GRANT.

Gen. Butler's Plan—His Ultimatum to England: Pay or Fight.

General Butler has kindly permitted his views of the political situation to be made public. He thinks war memories will not last much longer, and by 1872 the Democrats will accept as settled reconstruction, suffrage and all domestic questions growing out of the war. The foreign policy alone will then be left to construct a platform upon, and by pressing our claims upon England to settlement General Grant will get glory enough for a re-election. Butler's ultimatum to Earl Granville would be somewhat as follows, and he thinks England would not dare to go to war with us on account of it, but would yield:

"We have waited long enough for a settlement of these claims, my Lord, and we propose to wait no longer. They are a constant source of irritation between our government and yours, between our people and yours, and no good can come of longer delay. Besides, it has become a question of political policy with us at home, and we have determined to have a settlement, amicably, if possible, but if not, by other means. As between your government and ours, these claims are very heavy. The damage to our commerce by your pirate was enormous, and the prolongation of the war caused by your course was an incalculable injury to us. No amount of money which you are able to pay would make a full reparation for the wrong you did us. Still, as between our Government and our own citizens, these claims are not large. Many ship owners who lost vessels were insured. We would not have to pay them nor the insurance companies, who were compensated for their losses by the war risks they charged in their premiums. Nor would it be practicable to return to ship owners the extra premiums they paid, nor make good to the actual losers the great loss sustained by our commerce in a general way by the destruction of our ocean carrying trade. We should only have to pay our citizens who actually lost ships or merchandise, and were not insured. This fact, however, does not at all lessen the magnitude of the claims we have as a nation against Great Britain, but it enables us to offer you liberal terms of settlement. Now these are the terms we offer you: We will submit the claims and settle with our people, and we will take from you all your provinces north of us. They are only a burden to you, and must sooner or later gravitate to us. We want them now to get rid of the expense and annoyance of keeping up Custom Houses on a frontier line of 4,000 miles, to settle all the troubles about the fisheries. We do not propose, however, that you should barter them away nor abandon them in any dishonorable manner. We will have a plebiscitum, and will agree to take only such provinces as shall freely elect to join the United States, but the vote must be taken by provinces, for we will have nothing to do with your dominion, which you put up to make an unfriendly power on our northern border when you thought we should have a powerful enemy at the South in the successful Southern States. When the vote is taken, which must be done without the influence of your Government agents, we will give you a receipt in full of all claims we have against you, and take only such provinces as vote aye upon the question. This we consider a very liberal offer on our part, and it is our *ultimatum*. If you do not accept it we propose to fight."

STATE NEWS.

A wild cat was killed by a boy in Columbia county, last week. It pretty effectually "clawed up" two dogs before it was dispatched.

Harrisburg contains 130 streets and 125 alleys.

A little son of Jonathan Swartz, residing near Ikesburg, Perry county, fell into a vessel of boiling hot water one day last week, and was so scalded to such an extent that he died on Saturday last.

The sons of the late ex-Governor Reader have purchased the Easton *Express*, including the building and all the fixtures belonging to the office, for the sum of $18,500.

Father Gould, of the Cameron county *Press*, has been playing jailor up in the Emporium, but his last boarder left him last week, and the old man is disconsolate and refuses to be comforted.

The Silver Spring dam, about three miles from Mechanicsburg, has been leased by a stock company, with a view of raising trout on an extensive scale. Suitable buildings are being erected, and the necessary preparations made for the successful propagation of this speckled and succulent fish.

The Brown Silver Mining Company of Colorado (a Lehigh county institution) has each shipped east two more bars of pure silver, weighing 1,118 pounds, valued at over $15,000.

It is said that Mr. Frank Wilson, aged forty, a well-to-do merchant of Bellefonte, had been for a long time paying his addresses to a young lady, aged twenty, who resides at Lewisburg. They were fully engaged to be married, and a day appointed for the nuptials. On the day before they were to be married, the lady telegraphed to her affianced that he need not leave his home, as the engagement was broken. On the receipt of the message he started for Lewisburg, and when he arrived at the home of the cruel-hearted girl, he tearfully pleaded for a retraction of her words. She, however, was firm, and refused to have any communication with him. Mr. Wilson must have been devotedly attached to her, as the breaking off of the engagement resulted in his death in three days afterwards.

A colored woman, named Jane Ann Beuler, resides in Pottsville, who was born near Valley Forge, on the 4th of August, 1780. She remembers distinctly the encampment of the American troops at Valley Forge during the Revolution in the winter made memorable by their intense sufferings at that point. "Aunt Jane" is now quite feeble, but she worked at cleaning out offices, etc., until within the last five years.

A woman vindicated her rights in Erie on Wednesday. She sued her lover for slander, had him put in jail, and then made him marry her and pay the costs of the suit before she would withdraw the charge.

OHIO NEWS.

At Akron, the other day, a bride of half a day deserted her husband, who had left her at a hotel for an hour or so, and eloped with a former lover. She is a woman of some experience in the matrimonial line, having recently been divorced from a former husband.

Columbus has a house haunted by a man (or the ghost of one), who appears at the windows and doors in Lady Godiva attire and who hurls stones at policemen. All attempts at arresting him have thus far proved futile.

Rev. J. C. Tidball died at Millersburg, Holmes county, on Wednesday, of consumption.

Charles F. Arnold, a barber of Cleveland, accidentally shot a young servant girl named Emma Middlestedt, in his father's house on Wednesday, while carelessly handling a revolver.

James A. Russell, of Zanesville, accidentally shot himself in the leg while out hunting last week. Mortification ensued, and he died on Monday.

A new flax mill has just commenced operations in Seville, Medina county.

In Akron, the other day, a fellow with a healthy appetite for beer, swallowed a live mouse, for which feat he was compensated by a gallon of his favorite beverage.

Western Reserve College, at Hudson, is to be lit by gas.

Seneca Haight, a young man, was recently found lying dead in a field, near Parkman, Geauga county. Surrounding circumstances indicated that he had committed suicide.

John Swigert, aged seventy-six, died at Lucas, Richland county, last week. Elijah Fluharty, of Madison township, same county, died on Saturday, at the age of seventy-three.

A genius in Toledo has constructed a miniature house, eighteen by twenty inches, and twenty-two inches high, two stories, with Mansard roof, with parlor, dining room, kitchen, hall and bed rooms, all furnished elegantly with real furniture, and peopled by small figures. The foundation of the house is of stone. Around the building is a fine yard, laid out in drives, and planted with flowers and shrubbery. The whole affair is valued at $1,200.

The State Woman's Suffrage Association will hold its annual meeting in Columbus on Tuesday and Wednesday next.

The Niles and New Lisbon Railroad Company contemplate building a machine shop at Niles.

From the agricultural report of 1869, just published, Trumbull county stands third in the manufacture of butter, and second in the manufacture of cheese.

A specimen of the quartz found at Nelson Ledge has been assayed in New York, and found to contain gold in the proportion of $1,055 75 per ton.

THE McGARRAHAN CASE.

Its Status as Explained by Col. Forney.

The following special dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia *Press*, gives Col. Forney's explanations of the reasons which led to the resignation of General Cox:

The correspondence between the President and the late Secretary Cox regarding the contest between McGarrahan and the New Idria Company turns attention once more to this famous case. The testimony and arguments in it before the courts and Congress are voluminous. The leading facts are that McGarrahan bought a Mexican land grant *after* it was confirmed by the United States Court for the Southern district of California, in June, 1857; that this decree was confirmed by the Supreme Court, but was not enforced by the Court, below, that a mandamus was applied for to compel observance; that Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, then the Attorney General, refused to argue the mandamus, on the ground that no appeal had been taken from the court below, although subsequently it was proved by the records of his own office that he himself had signed the appeal as filed and dismissed. In 1862 McGarrahan, five years having elapsed, had the decree of the Court below made absolute, whereupon he was enabled to have the tract surveyed by United States surveyors. He lodged the survey in the Land Office and applied for a patent in conformity with it. Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, after hearing arguments upon the case, and, ordered a patent to be made out, shortly thereafter his successor, Hon. Mr. Usher, ordered a rearrument of the case, after which he ordered, on the 4th of March, 1863, a patent to be made out for McGarrahan. It appears recently, since the adjournment of Congress, that Mr. Lincoln directed the Secretary not to signing land patents to sign the said patent, and that he did so sign. He has recently made affidavits of this fact, and further fact that the *unsigned* patent shown to him in the Land Office for this tract has been mutilated by the destruction of the last page, on which his signature was written, but this fresh evidence has not yet been before the Judiciary Committee, in 1864, by some process, alleged to be fraudulent, the case was again got before the Supreme Court, which decided in 1868 against McGarrahan. He applied to Congress for relief, showing sound precedents for his appeal. The Thirty-ninth Congress passed a resolution forbidding a patent to issue until it had investigated the case. In the Fortieth Congress a bill passed the House by a large majority vesting the title in McGarrahan, but it was not reached by the Senate in time for action. The appeal was renewed in the present Congress. The Judiciary Committee heard both parties at great length, first exacting from the New Idria Company a pledge that it would not seek nor accept a patent until Congress had acted in the matter. The committee has not reported. It was the attempt by Mr. Cox to infringe upon this agreement, and to go back on his own pledge in the committee, that brought down the President's reprimand, and subsequently caused his resignation. Mr. McGarrahan is an Irish gentleman of good family and education. He came to this country in 1848 and settled in California, where he acquired a handsome competency, which has long since been expended in a wearisome defense of his rights acquired under decrees of United States courts. He is a modest, upright genial gentleman, and much esteemed for his general worth and pressing energy.

THE VALUE OF PARIS.

What is Risked in the Present Siege.

The London *Economist* calculates how much property the defenders of Paris expose to danger by awaiting a Prussian attack: 1. The value of the house property may be approximately arrived at by an estimate based on the value of London property, and apportioning to Paris an amount proportionate to the population. London, with a population of 3,400,000, having a valuation of about £270,000,000, which, capitalized at about twelve years' purchase, represents a sum of £324,000,000, we may reckon that Paris, with a population of 1,900,000, contains private house property worth about £171,000,000. Deducting ten per cent. as the value of the ground rents and unoccupied area, which may be treated as indestructible, though ground rents would fall if Paris were half destroyed, we have a net sum of £154,200,000, representing the value of Parisian build ings which a complete bombardment and a street defense would annihilate. 2. On like basis we may calculate that an amount equal to one-half the value of the buildings will be invested in furniture or contents of the dwellings. In this way we get an estimate of £77,100,000 as the value of furniture and other contents of Parisian houses. 3. The value of the stock in trade in Parisian shops and warehouses will probably be at least one-third the aggregate of the above amounts—another sum of £77,175,000. This is a minimum computation. It appears from the returns of our fire insurance duty, when it existed, that the amount in trade insured over the whole of England was about one-third the value of the building property insured; and as stock-in-trade is disproportionately concentrated in large cities, it is safe to reckon that in a city like Paris the proportion of stock-in-trade to other insurable property will be as great as the average of the whole of England. Probably the estimate is far below the mark, though a very low one would be proper just now, considering the withdrawal of property which must have been going on in expectation of a siege. These three figures sum up as follows:—1. Value of buildings, £154,200,000; 2. Value of furniture and other contents of dwellings, £77,175,000; 3. Value of stock-in-trade, £77,175,000;—total, £311,700,000, which we may take as the minimum value of private property in Paris destructible in a siege.

A SAD story is told by a New York correspondent, and suggests forcibly that prison reform cannot be brought to pass too soon. The parties are the Corliss brothers, two young men known to everybody in New York. Belonging to an old family and possessing wealth, they have for years been prominent in the metropolis as men of the world. Always together, these brothers have appeared upon every public occasion for years past. A few months since one younger of the two drew a pistol on Mr. Hoey, at Long Branch. The New Jersey authorities clapped him into a wife jail, where here he has ever since been confined with the negroes and the dregs of humanity. This week he was brought up for trial, when it was discovered that the young man was insane. His changed appearance and idiotic expression caused his relatives present to give way with grief. Stony men who were present wept, and the court room presented a most harrowing scene. He was sent to the asylum. Just prior to the outbreak of the European war the elder brother went abroad. All inquiries have failed to elicit anything concerning him, and his family mourn for him as dead.

A Peculiar Animal.

Sir John E. Packenham, an officer in the English army, who has been spending the last year in her Majesty's Northern Provinces, arrived at Fort Buford with an animal of rare beauty, and never before seen on this continent, nor has it been known till late years that this species existed in this country. It is of the same family as the giraffe or camel leopard, of Africa, and is known to naturalists as the Tygomella. They are known to inhabit the high table lands of Cashmere and Hindoo Rash, but are more frequently seen on the high peaks of the Himalaya Mountains.

The animal was taken when quite young, and is thoroughly domesticated and follows his keeper like a dog. It is only four months old, and ordinarily stands about five feet high, but is capable of raising its head two feet, which makes the animal seven feet when standing erect. It is of a dark brown or mouse color, large projecting eyes, with slight indications of horns growing out. This wonderful animal was caught north of Lake Athabasca, on the waters of McKenzies river. It has a craw similar to that of the pelican, by which means it can carry subsistence for several days. It is very fleet, being able to outtoot the fastest horse in the country. The black or super spotsen the rich brown color makes it one of the most beautiful animals in existence, more beautiful than the leopard of the Chinese jungle.

FINANCIAL.

First Mortgage BONDS OF THE St. Joseph and Denver City RAILROAD COMPANY, PAYABLE IN GOLD, With Interest at (8) Eight Per Cent., also Payable in Gold.

COUPONS OR REGISTERED.

These FIRST CLASS BONDS are now for sale by the Company through the undersigned, and are confidently recommended as combining ABSOLUTE SAFETY and a LARGE INCOME.

Almost the entire line is completed and in success full operation. Only Twenty miles of Track to lay, the Western Terminus, and that being rapidly laid.

The present traffic of the road is AMPLE GUARANTEE for the RELIABILITY of these Bonds.

The road runs West from ST. JOSEPH, and forms a through East and West route.

Mortgage per mile $13,500 covering Franchise and all property.

Length of Road 111 Miles.

Total Issue of Bonds $1,500,000.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency.

Maps and Pamphlets furnished on application. Expressage for account of purchasers free of charge.

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d6

HOTELS.

THE LACLEDE HOUSE. FARE, $2 00 PER DAY.

J. B. DUNBAR, Proprietor, COR. WEST MADISON AND CANAL STS., Opposite Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Depots. CHICAGO, ILL.

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Logan, Gregg & Co. DEALERS IN HARDWARE, 52 Wood Street.

Meat Cutters and Stuffers, Horse Shoes and Nails, Nail Rod, BUILDING HARDWARE. Which we offer at LOWEST MARKET PRICES. Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock. Orders by mail will have prompt attention.

BEAVER FALLS Cutlery Company, MANUFACTURERS OF Cutlery. Table Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Butcher Knives, Bread Knives, Carving Knives, OF SUPERIOR QUALITY. Price Lists furnished on application.

Beaver Falls Cutlery Co, BEAVER FALLS, PENN.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR. A Choice Selection of WINTER FLOUR. Also, Prime Dry MINNESOTA and WISCONSIN for sale by D. WALLACE, 358 Liberty Street.

TREES, TREES. Persons intending to set out Orchards or Beautify their Grounds, should examine our immense stock of Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Ornamental Trees. Evergreens, Roses, Shrubbery. Conover's Colossal, Asparagus, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., ALL OF OUR OWN GROWTH. ALSO, A LARGE SELECTED STOCK OF Imported Bulbous Roots, Wholesale and Retail, by J. R. & A. MURDOCH, 112 SMITHFIELD STREET.

EXCELSIOR Money Drawer, WITH Brewster's Patent Alarm and Combination Lock. Retail Dealers and others who have Money Drawers exposed (and consequently frequent losers from thieves) would do well to call and examine this Drawer, now on exhibition at 84 WOOD STREET. S. B. SWEM, AGENT.

PITTSBURGH City Flour Mills, Marshall, Kennedys & Co., (SUCCESSORS TO J. S. LIGGETT & CO.)

The undersigned having purchased the PITTSBURGH CITY FLOUR MILLS of their late owners, Messrs. J. S. Liggett & Co., will continue the milling business under the name and style of MARSHALL, KENNEDYS & CO.

As the firm comprises members who have had experience in both the late PEARL STEAM MILLS, ALLEGHENY, and the PITTSBURGH CITY MILLS, they feel warranted in assuring the trade and public in general, that the *ENVIABLE REPUTATION* of the Flours of both establishments will not be allowed to suffer under the new management, but that their constant aim will be, to manufacture Flours second to none others.

A. M. MARSHALL, D. RUFUS KENNEDY, Late of Pittsburgh City Flour Mills. J. H. KENNEDY, Late of Pearl Steam Mills, Allegheny. W. M. KENNEDY, Late of Pearl Steam Mills, Allegheny.

IN RETIRING FROM THE MANAGEMENT of the Pittsburgh City Flour Mills, we cheerfully and confidently recommend our successors, Messrs. Marshall, Kennedys & Co. to our friends and patrons, and solicit for them a continuance of favors extended to us. J. S. LIGGETT & CO.

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Jos. Horne & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS, Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c. Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled. 77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

THE RICHMOND M'FG. CO. Offer to PACKAGE BUYERS ONLY, their "QUAKER STYLES" OF Richmond Prints, AT 188 Church Street, New York. "QUAKER STYLES" Are suitable for every Lady, old or young—They are proper for all seasons—They never go out of fashion. For Sale by Leading Jobbers through the West. RETAILERS and CONSUMERS should ASK FOR Richmond "Quaker" Prints. MWF

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS. Silks, Poplins, Empress Cloths. Birets, Black and Colored. Satin-Faced Merinos and Serges. Plaid Serges and Poplins. Alpacas and Alpaca Poplins. Velveteens, Velvets and Sattas for Trimmings. Black Silk Mantilla Velvets. Astricans, Plushes and Fancy Cloakings. Cloth Sacques and Basques. Cashmere, Wool and Brocha Long and Square Shawls. Blankets and Flannels.

A Magnificent Stock Just Opened. James Caldwell, 120 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY. 2p

HATS AND CAPS.

FURS! FURS! ELEGANT NEW STYLES Astrachan Sacques, SEAL SACQUES, ELEGANT SABLE SETS, AND ALL THE LOW GRADES FURS, FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN, Embracing the Newest Styles. McCord & Co., OFFER THE LARGEST STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS FOR INSPECTION AND AT PRICES THAT CANNOT BE RIVALLED FOR CHEAPNESS. M'CORD & CO. 131 WOOD STREET.

HATS AND CAPS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. FULL LINE MEN'S AND BOYS' FUR, WOOL AND SILK HATS. LATEST STYLES OF CAPS. ALL GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT Lowest Eastern Prices. R. H. PALMER, 84 WOOD STREET.

New Goods Received Daily. WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price, One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere. For sale by all Druggists. eod

Hance Bros. and White's Fluid Extracts, Sugar Coated Pills AND GRANULES, EQUAL TO ANY MADE, QUALITY GUARANTEED. City and Country Druggists WILL RECEIVE A LARGE DISCOUNT BY PURCHASING THE ABOVE GOODS DIRECT FROM US. WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL ASSORTMENT. McClarran & McKennan, DRUGGISTS, AGENTS FOR PITTSBURGH. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. s

LUMBER

EDWARD DITHRIDGE, Pres't, T. A. WRIGHT, Sec'y. R. D. DITHRIDGE, Treasurer. GEORGE W. DITHRIDGE, Business Manager.

THE Superior Lumber COMPANY Call attention to the unusual facilities they are able to offer for a prompt supply of all kinds of BUILDING LUMBER. Their Stock comprises an assortment of ALL THE LEADING SIZES Required for Building purposes, and aggregates 3,000,000 feet Lumber, 1,500,000 Lath, 250,000 Shingles. A glance at the List of Sizes which the Company are now prepared to furnish, will convey some idea of the variety and extent of their stock.

LATH. 3-8 inch by 1 inch by 4 feet; 3 8 inch by 1 1-2 inch by 4 feet; The inch Lath are for good buildings in which it is desired to do a first-class job of plastering.

BILL STUFF. 3x4x12, 16, 18 and 20 feet long; 2x6x16, 18, 20, 22 and 25 ft. long; 2x8x16, 18, 20, 22 and 25 ft. long; 2x10x16, 18, 20 and 22 ft. long; 2 1-2x7, 18, 20, 22 and 25 ft. long; 2 1-2x10x16, 18, 20 and 22 ft long; 2 1-2x12x16, 18, 20, 22 and 25 feet long.

COMMON PLANK. 1 1-2x12 feet and 16 feet, all widths; 2x12, 16, 18 and 20 feet, all widths.

CLEAR PLANK. 1 1-2 in. x12 feet and 16 feet, all widths; 2 in. x12 feet and 16 feet, all widths; 3 in. x16 feet, all widths.

A few reasons for Buying from the Superior Lumber Co. are as follows:

1st. Their Stock is the Largest and Dryest in Western Pennsylvania.

2d. They have Joint and Frame Timber is sound and strong and free from Rot and Shakes.

3d. Their Lumber is seasoned in the water from three to six months after rafting, so that it is free from sap and stick, thereby preventing swelling and shrinking with every change of weather. This point is deemed of so much importance by the Co., that the expense of rafting and shaking in the Lakes is frequently incurred with this object in view, rather than that of freeing the Lumber from Sap.

4th. Their Lumber is Sawed with the Latest Improved Machinery, thus insuring unusual UNIFORMITY OF SIZE AND THICKNESS.

5th. As they have more Growing Timber than they can dispose of, they are enabled to keep in their interest to do business not for a day or a season, but in a manner such as will refund to the advantage of the Building community, hence those who deal with them can rely upon fair treatment in quality, measurements, prices and terms.

ADDRESS T. A. WRIGHT, Secretary, Corner Twenty-second and Railroad Sts., PITTSBURGH, PA. wsu

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JAS. G. WELDON, JOHN KELLY, B. S. KOLL.

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FOR HEATING Churches, Stores, Dwellings and Public Buildings, Requires Attention but Once in 24 Hours. Gives more heat, having more heating surface than any other furnace in the market. We put up a large number of these Furnaces in Churches, Dwellings, and Public Buildings all of which have given satisfaction, and to which we can refer to parties who have tried them.

ENTERPRISE COOKING RANGE. The most Convenient, Economical and Durable Range in the market, having Six sized Double Ovens, both of which will Bake or Roast perfectly. We also have for sale NILES' PATENT *Cincinnati Star Range.* Call and examine before purchasing. ws

TOBACCO.

Banner Tobacco Works. AUSTIN & CO., 31 SIXTH STREET (LATE ST. CLAIR). Tobacco, CIGARS, SNUFF &c., AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Connecticut Seed and Havana Leaf MADE A SPECIALTY. Give us a Call or send us an Order. ttths

Louisville Navy. OLIVE MAHOGANY BRAND IN BUTTS, HALF BUTTS, QUARTER BUTTS AND CADDIES. KNOX & ORR, WHOLESALE GROCERS, *268 Liberty Street,* Now offer for sale the BEST LOUISVILLE NAVY in this market. Dealers in need of something choice should give these goods a trial. Large stock always on hand.

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BUY NONE BUT THE BEST. THE IMPROVED RAMPSON AND HOWE STANDARD SCALES, Warranted and kept in repair for five years FREE OF CHARGE. Also, a variety of SCALES always on hand. IMPROVED MONEY DRAWER. E. H. SOUDER, 102 Third avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Deposits made by a married woman in her own name cannot be attached by the creditors of her husband, but give her absolute control.

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Duquesne Savings Bank, No. 64 Fourth Avenue. Capital, $100,000. Privilege, $500,000. Open Daily from 9 until 3 o'clock. Also on Saturday Nights.

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IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, November 11, 1870.

The demand upon the local loan market is sufficient to absorb daily the loanable means of the banks and discount houses; and borrowers who are not well accredited at bank must seek private lenders, who are reached through the brokers. Rates as a matter of course, are each above the regular charges, and besides there is brokerage added, which usually swells the discount to an amount that makes the open market for money quite dear. Persons in business should strive to keep a good bank credit either with a private banker or at a regular bank. It is a palladium of safety in emergencies, to which they can confidently resort for financial succor.

As a general thing the banks are always able to accommodate their well tried customers, if their demands are not unreasonable.

—This has been a very dull week in local stocks. The transactions are so light that it is impossible to know what are the current values of many of our securities. Bank shares are dull, not so much for the lack of purchasers as the want of sellers. In Allegheny Valley bonds there is little or nothing doing. They are offered in small lots at 90. Columbia oil stock is offered at 11 to 11½, against 10½ bid.

—The advance in the gold premium to-day was felt on the price of bonds. The new issues were higher and the volume of the business greater. The feature has been the ten-forties, which have been in demand from the National Banks, under the recent order allowing their substitution at 90 per cent. instead of 85, as heretofore, as a basis of circulation.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	113¾	113⅝	113⅝
U. S. Bonds '62	108¾	108¾	108¾
U. S. Bonds '64	107⅛	107⅜	107⅜
U. S. Bonds '65	107½	107½	107½
U. S. Bonds '65 new	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
U. S. Bonds '67	109½	109⅝	109⅝
U. S. Bonds '68	110	110	110
10-40s	110¼	110¼	110¼
Gold	111½	111½	111½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110½
U. S. 6s, 1881	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	108¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	107½
U. S. 10-40s	106⅛
6-20s, January and July, 1865	109½
6-20s, January and July, 1867	109¾
6-20s, January and July, 1868	110
Union Pacific Railroad	87¾
Central Pacific Railroad	92
Cy. Pacific	111¼

—The cable news to-day, whatever credence may be given to it, was sufficient to stimulate gold upwards about ⅜@⅝ per cent. There is still a large outstanding short interest in the market, and new lines are being apparently put on each successive advance in the premium. Besides, the New York money market is favorable to the speculative class. The *Commercial Advertiser* says: The fact that we are now verging closely upon the middle of November, without any material demand from the west, and that the unusual shipments of grain are falling off toward the close of navigation, produces a feeling of confidence in banking circles in the continuance of an easy money market, and there is less appearance of caution about making time engagements.

The rise in gold is the harbinger of some actual or reported reverse to the Prussian cause. To-day stocks are down and gold up about the same proportion. To-morrow doubtless will bring a contradiction of the rumor that has put up gold, and it will recede to let up stocks. Thus a regular see-saw is kept up in the market, just sufficient to keep business alive.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various stations of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

Nov. 11, 1870.	10.30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
C & R	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Do Scrip	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
Erie	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Reading	102¾	102¾	102¾	102½	102	102
Harlem		134½		134½		
Mich. Cen.		92¾		92¾		
Lake Shore	92¾	94	94¼	94¼	94¼	93⅞
Ill. Cent.		107½	107½	107		
Cleve. & P	107½	107½	107½	107	80½	79⅝
C. & N. W.	90	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90
Do pref'd	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90
Rock Island	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
St. Paul	61¾	61¾	61½	61	60¾	60¾
Do pref'd	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Wabash	53¼	53¼	53¼	53	53	53
Do pref'd						
Fort Wayne	94	94	94	94	94	93½
Ohio & M	32½	32½	32¾	32¾	32½	32½
Chi. & Alt		117		118½		
Do pref'd		118				
R. R. mort'g	74	74		74		
N. J. Cent.		109¾		109¾		
Canton		69	69	69		
W. U. Tel	41¾	41¾		41¾	41¾	
Quicksilver		25½		25½		
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾		42
Adams Ex		65		65		
Wells-F		35		35		
American		45		45		
		33½		33½		
Gold	111	110⅞	110⅞	111	111¼	111⅛

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Thurs.	Frid.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	92¾	92¾	...	⅛
N. Y. Central scrip	87⅛	87⅞	⅛	...
Erie	22¾	22¾	...	...
Reading	102¾	102	...	¾
Harlem	134½	134½	...	...
Illinois Central	106⅞	107	⅛	...
Lake Shore	94¼	94	...	¼
Cleve. and Pitts	107½	107	...	½
Northwestern	80¾	79¾	¼	...
Do. preferred	90¾	90¾	...	...
Rock Island	113⅝	111⅝	...	2
St. Paul	61¾	60¾	...	1
Do. preferred	80¾	80¾	...	...
Wabash	53¼	53	¼	...
Fort Wayne	94	94	...	...
Ohio and Miss	33	32½	...	½
Pacific Mail	42¾	42	¾	...
Adams Express	67⅞	67⅝	¼	...
Gold	110¾	111¼	...	½

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers, and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	59¾
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅞
Lehigh Navigation	32¾
Catawissa preferred	36¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	46
Lehigh Valley Railroad	59¾
Northern Pennsylvania Railroad	51¼
Camden and Amboy Railroad	115
Schuylkill Navigation	16½
Hestonville Passenger Railroad	13

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collaterals or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, November 11th, 1870. }

REMARKS—The weather still continues clear and pleasant, which renders outdoor business transactions pleasant and agreeable. We have not heard of a change in the weather for a week of note, and feel strongly tempted to reproduce yesterday's quotations, which, for all practical purposes would answer the purpose. The truth is the market is never more quiet and steady, but whether it is a lull that precedes the storm, i. e., that there will soon be a troubling of the waters, which will have the effect of reconstructing prices generally—remains to be seen. Flour, grain, groceries and provisions are unchanged, and a fair trade is reported. The local market is well supplied.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market was steady with a good trade demand. The receipts since our last were 1,965 bbls., and the stock on hand is light. Liberal sales were made of fair to good $2 ₩ bbl. choice to fancy $3 ₩ bbl. ₩ barrel.

BUTTER—The market was a shade firmer. Receipts since our last 88 pkgs. Sales choice roll 30@32c; fair to medium 21@27c; common dull of sale.

ASHES—The market is well supplied with the various descriptions, and prices were steadily maintained, sales Soda Ash, common to fair, 3½@4c. Refined, 5½ @ 6 cent. 3½@3½c. Potash, 7@7½c. Pearls, 9@9½c ₩ lb.

APPLE BUTTER—Market well supplied. Sales were made at various prices, ranging from 6½@ 7½c ₩ gallon.

CIDER—There is a better demand and in fair article fetches $7 ₩ bbl; prime is worth $7@9 ₩ bbl.

SAPOLIO—In fair demand; sales Enoch Morgan & Sons six dozen for $6 50.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania $3.00 ₩ case; other brands sold at $2 50@2 70 ₩ case.

HOPS—We can report sales in a regulary way at 22@25c ₩ lb for new crop.

HAY—The market was very active. We can report fair sales from store at $20@22 ₩ ton for timothy. Baled is selling in a regular way at $15 @18 ₩ ton.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—This article is coming in more freely and sales are made in a regular way at $4 00 ₩ cwt.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We have no change to note in prices. Trade fair. We quote shoulders at 12½@13c; ribbed sides 17¼c, plain 18c; sugar cured hams, plain, 21c; sugar cured hams, canvassed, 23@24c; shoulders, sugar cured, canvassed, 16c; breakfast bacon, canvassed, clear, 21c; hams pork $26 00 ₩ bbl; dried beef, canvassed, 22½c. Sales of beef tongues at $8 ₩ dozen. Hogs tongues $1 00 ₩ dozen.

LARD—Remains steady; sales in tierces at 16½@16¾c in pork; 17¼c in leaf; leaf lard 16¼c; 3 lb do do, 18c; kegs 18c; buckets 18½c; country lard at lower prices.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last, 344 bbls. The current store rates were as follows: Western flours: Standard brands, white wheat, family brands, $7 10 in bbls, $6 85 in bags; red winter, fancy brands, $6 75 in bbls, $6 50 in sks; sales of Tarson, Ohio brands, $7 00 in bbls, $6 75 in sks; old Minnesota, for bakers' use, $6 50 in bbls, $6 25 in sks. Mill rates: National (white wheat) bbls $7 40; sacks $7 10; Pan Handle (Southern amber) bbls $6 75, sacks $6 45; Morning Glory, bbls $6 45, sacks $6 15; Palmetto, bbls $6 60, sacks $6 25.

LIME—In fair demand; we note sales of Cleveland white at $3 25 ₩ bbl; Eastern at $1 75 ₩ bbl.

CHEESE—There is a better demand. Receipts since our last 181 boxes. We note sales at the following: Western reserve 14@14½c; Ohio Factory 13½@14c; Sweitzer 16@16c; New York Goshen 16@17c; Sweitzer 19@20c per ₩.

BROOM CORN—Market a shade firmer; the receipts have fallen off; sales were made at 6½@ 7c per ₩.

HOMINY—Market quiet, with regular sales at $6 per barrel.

WHISKY—The market is steady and unchanged at the following figures: Rectified 97c proof $1 07; high wines 90c; free whisky, old, $1 25@1 40 ₩ gallon.

RICE—The market was steady; sales Carolina 9@9½c; Patna 8½@9c; Rangoon 9c ₩ lb.

OIL MEAL—$38@40 ₩ ton at the mills; $40@41 from store.

ONIONS—The supply is light and price have advanced; sales at $1 00@1 25 ₩ bbl.

FRUITS—In fair demand. Prunes at 12½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 ₩ box; Valencia raisins 16@16½c ₩ pound.

SALT—Market well supplied; sales by the car load $1 60@1 65; sales from store at the usual advance.

COAL—We note sales of anthracite at $9 00@ 9 50 ₩ ton.

GROCERIES—There is a fair demand, and we continue to quote as follows:

COFFEE—Sales Java at 27@27½c; Rio, fair to choice, 19@21@22½c ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Unrefined, powdered and granulated 14½c; A coffee 13¾c; B coffee 13¾c; extra C 13½c; C 13@13½c; yellow 12½@13c; Porto Rico, 11c for fair and 12c for choice.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@12c; Cuba 10¾@ 11½c; Muscovado in boxes, 11½@12½c. Molasses sugars 9½@11½c, being an advance of ½c ₩ lb. Sales Orleans sugar, new crop, is held at 12½c.

SYRUPS—Heavenly A. & Elder's, 80c; white honey drips, 50c; Lovering's 65c; silver drips, 70c; Golden Syrup and Lover Eagle do 50 ₩ gal.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans (old) at 85@ 90c ₩ gallon; Porto Rico 70@85c; New Orleans molasses (new crop) by the barrel $1 30 ₩ gallon.

EGGS—Are still up in the 30's, and good fresh are scarce. We are reported sales at 30@33c ₩ dozen.

LARD OIL—The market has undergone no change. We are noted sales of extra new at $1 16@1 18; No. 2 at 95@98c ₩ gallon.

CRANBERRIES—The market contains a fair supply of the various kinds. Strictly prime qualities of Sackett's Belle berries are held at $18. Sales of Eastern cultivated at $13@14 ₩ bbl; Western $15@16 ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Receipts since our last: Oats, 820 sacks; rye, 165 sacks; barley, 93 sacks; wheat, 214 sacks; corn, 354 sacks. Mills are paying the following rates: Red winter, $1 15@1 18@1 22; white, $1 30@1 33@1 35. Oats sold from first hands at 40@46c; store 49@50. Rye—extreme rates 80@82c. Corn—new $3@30c; $3 75@3 75. Barley—The market is dull, and the general impression is that it is overstocked and lower; the western markets are firmer. We quote nominally at 80@90c for Pennsylvania and Ohio spring at 95@$1 for fall.

POTATOES—The supply is fully up with the demand. Sales in small lots as follows: Prince Alberts and Buckeyes at 70@ 75c; Peachblows 80@85c; Jersey Sweets are steady at $3@3 25 ₩ bbl; Illinois $3 50@3 75 ₩ bbl.

CANNON OIL—The market contains an abundant supply; prices are weak, standard brands being reported at 21@21½c per gallon.

SOAP—Prices are steady: Babbitt's 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c; Hutton's make in proportion. The demand was fair and sales were regular, with a good business doing.

MILL FEED—The current rates were as follows: Middlings $1 05@1 10; middlings $1 65@1 80; seconds $1 15@1 30 ₩ cwt.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ½-lb cans, $1 75 ₩ dozen; ¼-lb cans $3 25 ₩ dozen. No change.

DRIED FRUIT—There is some inquiry; sales peaches (halves) at 9½@10c; apples, choice 9½@ 10c ₩ lb.

NUTS—The supply is fair. Chestnuts $7 00@ 7 50 ₩ bush; hickorynuts $1 50 @1 75; walnuts $1 00 ₩ bush.

CANDLES—Sales of mould at 15½c; star 20c; stearine 18@19c ₩ lb.

BEESWAX—We have nothing new to note, the demand was fair and sales were regular at 36@38c ₩ lb.

TEAS—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $3 @3 50 ₩ barrel. Phœnix hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ₩ barrel.

WOODENWARE—Following are wholesale prices per dozen: Pails, 2 hoop, $2 25; 3 hoop $2 65. Tubs, No. 1, $11 50; No. 3, $9 50. Washboards, $3 00.

POULTRY—The market is well supplied with both live and dressed poultry, and sales are made at about the following figures: Chickens, by the coop, 6@6½c ₩ lb; live turkeys, $1 00@1 50@2 00 each; dressed 18@ 18c ₩ lb.

CORN MEAL—Dull; the supply exceeds the demand. We note sales in a small way at 90@ 95c ₩ bushel.

TURNIPS—The supply is increasing and prices are lower; sales are regularly made at 75@ 80c ₩ bush.

BAR LEAD—There is a fair trade demand, and sales are regularly made at 10¼c ₩ lb.

HUSKS—Are selling in a regular way at 3@ 3½c ₩ lb.

LIME—In fair demand; we are reported sales of Cleveland white at $2 25 ₩ bush; Eastern $1 75.

TALLOW—Sales of city rendered 8½@9c.

SODA—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 8c; sal soda, 3½c.

RAGS—The market was not an active one; there was no demand for clover or timothy; there was an improved demand for flaxseed, with sales at $2 10@2 12 ₩ bushel.

HONEY—The supply is limited, and prices are firmer. We note sales at 30@35c and 27@28c ₩ lb.

RAGS—Are selling in a regular way at 4@4½c ₩ lb.

LARD OIL—Is without change. Sales of No 1 extra reported at $1 10@1 18; No 2 at 85@95c ₩ gallon.

MINCED MEAT—We note sales of Burk's at 14@15c per ₩.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, November 12, 1870. }

REMARKS—The market to-day for crude opened firm, but closed just the reverse, dealers being wide apart in their views; still the previous days prices were well maintained. If there was any advantage in the market it was on the side of holders.

CRUDE.

The following are the nominal rates; Spot 85c; November 85½; December 85½; bid for all year, S. O., 85c; January to June, S. O., 85½; B. O. for same 10½@10½c. The market closed dull.

SALES.

1,000 bbls November.....85 15-16c

REFINED.

The market opened firm, but was lower at the close. The current rates were as follows: September, 23¾c; November, 22½c; December, 22½c; January to June, 1871, 23½c; April to June, 24c.

SALES.

1,600 bbls November.....22½c
1,00 bbls B. O June, 1871.....23c

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, November 11.—The *Herald* says: The market opened quiet, buyers offering prices of the day previous, and in the morning few transactions were made at those prices; toward noon the feeling became firmer, caused partly by rumors of peace from the East; sellers were firm at an advance of 5@10c; sales reached made at $3 10, and gravity from $3 15@3 25. In numerous cases $3 20 was the ruling price, with holders of oil asking from $2 95 to $3 00. The highest price reported for oil was $2 90½ for 500 barrels. Outside market closed a shade firmer but dull.

SALES.

2,000 bbls upper creek.....2 95
500 bbls upper creek.....2 99½
1,000 bbls lower creek.....3 07½
200 bbls lower creek.....3 10
500 bbls Rouseville.....3 15
1000 bbls lower creek.....3 25

PHILADELPHIA, November 11—The market is firm: P. L. S. to W., 22½c; S. W. 22½c. Crude 15@16c.

OIL CITY, November 11—Market firm at $3 10@3 35 on lower creek, according to gravity; $3 45@3 55 at Oil City.

ROUSEVILLE, November 11—Market quiet at $3 15@3 10.

TITUSVILLE, November 11.—The market is quiet and steady $2 95 on Upper Creek.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 11.—The market is quiet at $3 10 asksd; light oil heavy at $3 30.

NEW YORK, November 11—Closing 10.—Crude in bulk is firm, some holders refusing to sell under 22½@22¾c; a few parcels were received 12c; refined 23@23½c, the latter generally asked for large lots. Philadelphia; moderate delivery. There was a large call by a prominent house for oil deliverable on the 20th at 22½c bid at the close; sales 2,000 bbls. November and December at 22¾c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 11.—Asked, from $3 10@3 15 for light oil, and from $3 30@ 3 35 for gravity. No sales to-day yet. Market dull.

NEW YORK, November 11.—Market dull. Crude 12½@12¾c; refined 23@23½c. No sales. Philadelphia 22½c. Market dull.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11.—Market quiet and nothing doing, at $2 60@2 65.

ROUSEVILLE, November 10.—Market dull and quiet; offering at $3 10@3 15c; only little doing and no transactions.

TITUSVILLE, November 11.—Market very quiet but firm; $3 00 freely bid, and $3 05 asked.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11.—Refined, November, 22½@23c; December, 22½c; November and December 23¾c; January to March, 22¾@ 23¾c; April to June, 24c; crude 15c; sales refined, November, 1,000 bbls at 23¾.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 5 P. M.—Refined, November 23c; December 22¾@22¾c; November and December 23¾c; January and March 23¾c; January and June 24c. Crude 15c. Sales of 1,500 bbls for November at 23c; 1,500 bbls S. O. November and 1,500 bbls B. O. December 22½c. Crude unchanged.

Crude Oil Received by Rail.

	Bbls.
G. E. Palmer	14
Ubrique Oil Works	74
Tarentum Oil Works	299
Brilliant Oil Works	274
Commercial O Works	82
Total	1,881

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

Thos Chess to H W C Tweedle, 148 bbls; S A Hull to H W C Tweedle, 93 bbls; J B Barbour to Citizens Refinery, 74 bbls; W H Smith to A B Mills, 50 bbls; Hutchinson to Tarentum Oil Works, 26 bbls; D C Herbst to Osmon Oil Works, 72 bbls; D C Herbst to Brilliant Oil Works, 228 bbls; Duncan & Young to Cornucopia Oil Works, 32 bbls; Rex Duncan to Oil Works, 24 bbls; D C Herbst to Commercial Oil Works, 82 bbls.

Refined Oil Shipped East by Pa. R. R. For Week Ending November 11, 1870.

J J Palmer, 5 bbls to Allemas. Cook & Co, Philadelphia.

Brooks, B & Co, 58 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

A D Miller, 48 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Hutchinson Oil and Ref Co, 1,794 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Hutchinson Oil and Refining Co, 316 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Brooks, B & Co, 90 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

A D Miller, 36 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

George Buchanan & Co, 2 bbls to J Pierce, Bristol, Pa.

Brooks, B & Co, 69 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

H W C Tweedle, 4 bbls to S Meyers, Philadelphia.

A D Miller, 59 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros & Co, 504 cases to Tate, Maller & Co, Baltimore.

Brooks, B & Co, 90 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

A D Miller, 45 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Hutchison Oil and Refining Co, 368 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Hutchison Oil and Refining Co, 179 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Brooks, B & Co, 45 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Holdship & Co, 50 bbls to M Baldwin & co, Philadelphia.

Hutchinson Oil and Refining Co, 265 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

A D Miller, 37 bbls to Waring & King, Philadelphia.

National Ref & Stor Co, 256 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Montzinger, K & Co, 299 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 225 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Wormser, Myers & Co, 100 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

J A McKee, 250 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Frey the Bros, 299 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

National Ref & Stor Co, 256 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Brilliant Oil Co, 229 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Eckhart, F & Co., 295 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined.....4,572 bbls.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, November 12, 1870. }

We are enabled to report increased activity in raw irons. Immediately succeeding our last week's report, holders of anthracite cold short and neutral forge irons, offering concessions in prices of about $1 per ton, induced buyers to come forward, and as a consequence some three thousand tons have changed hands.

In Western bituminous coal smelted sorts, there is also an increased business doing at substantially unchanged rates, for the better grades of gray forge. Foundry grades of those irons are in increased request, all good lots offering being taken at full rates.

Fire irons of all descriptions are inactive, the consumptive demand being remarkably light. The insignificant lots changing hands do not indicate the market value of round lots.

Bituminous Coal-Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

We are reported the following sales, to wit:

200 tons common close gray forge.....$28 00—6 mos.
100 tons good open gray forge.....31 00—6 mos.
150 tons gray mottled forge.....29 00—1 mos.
100 tons favorite gray forge.....31 00—4 mos.
200 tons medium close gray.....30 00—4 mos.
100 tons common close forge.....29 00—4 mos.
100 tons common close gray forge.....30 00—4 mos.
400 tons common close gray forge.....30 00—6 mos.
100 tons red short open forge.....31 00—6 mos.
50 tons cold short.....28 50—6 mos.
100 tons medium gray for furnace to go north.....28 50—4 mos.
100 tons white and mottled a favorite brand.....26 00—4 mos.
120 tons do. do.....29 00—4 mos.
50 tons close gray.....30 00—6 mos.
100 tons gray forge neutral mixture of L. S. and native ore.....31 00—4 mos.
300 tons gray forge neutral mixture of L. S. and native ore.....31 00—4 mos.
200 tons gray forge neutral mixture of L. S. and native ore.....31 00—6 mos.
200 tons extra gray forge.....31 00—4 mos.
50 tons No. 1 foundry.....32 00—4 mos.
75 tons No. 1 foundry.....32 00—4 mos.

Anthracite.

200 tons red short.....$31 00—4 mos.
200 tons mottled and white.....30 00—4 mos.
100 tons white iron.....26 50—6 mos.
50 tons No. 2 neutral.....32 50—4 mos.
100 tons neutral.....30 00—4 mos.
50 tons Mill No. 3.....31 00—4 mos.
50 tons No. 2 foundry.....32 50—6 mos.
40 tons No. 2 foundry.....32 50—6 M's
60 tons R No. 1 foundry.....31 00—cash.
50 tons No. 1 foundry.....32 00—4 mos.
40 tons No. 1 foundry.....36 00—4 mos.
900 tons No. 3 neutral forge to arrive.....30 00—4 mos
600 tons No. 2 neutral forge to arrive.....30 00—4 mos.
250 tons No. 3 neutral forge to arrive.....30 00—4 mos.
200 tons No. 3 neutral forge to arrive.....30 00—4 mos.
200 tons No. 3 neutral forge to arrive.....30 00—4 mos.

Allegheny Coke.

100 tons Red Bank.....31 00—6 mos

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

The following weekly receipts of Pig Iron for October, by the Erie Canal. Received by Messrs. Nimick & Co.

	Tons.
Canalboat Wm. Wright	63
Canalboat Laurette	61
Canalboat Velo	61
Canalboat Ocean Star	67
Canalboat J. H. Gill	63
Canalboat Antoinette	60
Canalboat H. C. Ely	61
Canalboat J. Armstrong	64
Canalboat Champion	65
Canalboat George Metcalf	63
Total	621

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and ore for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD

	Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	5
Hohmeyer, m	1
McKnight & Co, m	2
Lewis, H. & Co, m	1
Boyers & McCullough, m	1
Bryan & Co, m	1
Lewis, B. D. & Co	1

	Cars.
J Wood, Sons & Co, m	10
Graff, Bro & Co, m	2
Hallman & H, m	2
Lewis, F. & Co, m	2
A P R R Co, m	1
Zug & Co, m	1
Lindsay & McC, m	1
Total	76

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co, m	3
J Reamer, m	1
J W Porter, m	3
Total	7

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Brown & M, o	1
Shoenberger, B & Co, o	4
Painter & Son, ore	1
Total	6

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

John Moorhead, m	2
Total	3

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

Everson & Preston	1

MERCHANT BAR AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, November 12, 1870. }

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Philips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted orders...3½c rates
Discount off standard list.

Carriage and tire bolts, full square
neck, forged nuts.....60 and 10 net
Plow bolts.....20 and 5
Machine and square head bolts.....50 and 5
Coach and lag screws, by the 100.....40 and 10
Square and hexagon nuts and
Washers.....NET PRICES.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, 1 in. diam., 4½c ₩ lb, and ⅞ in. diam., 4¾c; ⅝ in. diam., 4¾c ₩ lb.

Skein bolts, in bulk, in lots of 1 keg or more, ½ in. diam., 7¾c; ⅝ in. diam., 7½c; ¾ in. diam., 8½c; ⅞ ₩ lb extra, when less than 1 keg of each size is ordered.

Coach and lag screws, in bulk, in lots of 1 keg or more, 1 cent. ₩ lb over above.

Screw Bolts and Nuts, ⅜ ₩ lb, 1 in. diam. 10½c; ⅞ in. diam. 11½c; ¾ in. diam. 13½c ₩ lb net.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pairs or more, 14 to 34 in. long, 7½c; 8, 10 and 12 in. long, 8c ₩ lb net.

Strap and T hinges.....10 and 7½ ₩ cent. off

Screw hitching rings.....$7 50 ₩ 100 net.

Jack chain buyers' iron.....3½c ₩ lb.

Cast iron washers.....3½c ₩ lb.

Bridge and roof bolts.....6½c

1 to 2¾ in. diam. over 8 feet long.....¾ lb. 4½c
1 to 2¾ in. from 4 to 8 feet long.....5c
1 to 2¾ in. diam., from 1¾ to 4 ft. long.....5½c
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam., over 4 ft. long.....6c
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam., from 1¾ to 4 ft. long.....6½c

WAGON HARDWARE.

Wagon box strap bolts, 14 inch, 80c net ₩ set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 12 inch, 70c net ₩ set of 8 bolts.

All sizes and lengths inside.

Wagon box strap bolts, 12 to 16 in. long by ⅝ in. screw and.....50c ₩ set of 8 bolts

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in. long by ⅝ in. screw ends.....40c ₩ set of 8 bolts

Wagon box rods, narrow track, each.....10c

Wagon box rods, wide track, each.....12½c

Single tree irons, ₩ set of 4 pieces.....30c

Wrought iron bolster plates, 2¾ inch wide, ¼ in. ₩ set.....18c

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 inch wide, ¼ in. ₩ set.....20c

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3¼ inch wide, ¼ in. ₩ set.....23c

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ inch wide, ¼ in. ₩ set.....25c

Wagon Brake Ratchets, each.....13½c

Wagon Hammer Straps, each.....13½c

Wagon Brake Rods, single iron irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets and hammer straps, in lots of 50 set, each, 10 ₩ cent. off.

Wagon box stakes, 1½ to 2½ inch ₩ 1,000 net.....$15 net.

Neck yoke eyes, each.....5 net.

King bolts, ¾, 1, 1¼ and 1¼ inch in diameter, ₩ lb.....4½

Wagon rivets, extra large and oval head, ¾ inch diameter, all lengths, ₩ lb.....11½

Tongue cap iron, same as band iron, 1¾, 2, and 2¼ inch wide, ¼c ₩ lb over same size of band iron, net.

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, November 12, 1870. }

IRON.

Common Bar size	...
Horse Shoe	4½
Hoop Band	6 @ 4¾
Hoop and Light Band	4½ @ 4¾
Round and square	4½ @ 4¾
Oval	4½ @ 4¾
Half Oval and Half Round	4½ @ 4¾
Boiler Iron	4½ @ 4¾
Tank Iron	4½

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ₩ lb extra.

Flat Rails, punched and countersunk.....4½ @ 4¾
½ Rail, 16, 20, 25 and 30 lbs to the yard.....4½ @ 4¾
Nail Rods.....5 @ 5¼
Cast Steel.....9 @ 10

Sheet Iron, 16 to 17	American.	Charcl.
" 18 to 24	5¼	9
" 25 to 26	5¾	9½
" 27	6¼	9¾

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ₩ lb extra.

10d to 60d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$4 60
8d and 9d " "	4 70
6d and 7d " "	4 80
4d and 5d " "	5 80
3d " "	6 80
3d fine " "	7 80
4d fine " "	5 80
Tubing " "	7 70
Clinch " "	6 70
Cut Spikes	5 @ 5¼
Cut Boat Spikes	4 75

Barrel Nails—¾ in., $7 50; 1 in., $7 00, 1¼ in., $6 25; 1½ in., $6 00; 1¾ in., $5 50; 1¾ in., $5 25.

Tobacco Nails—50c above common.

Finishing Nails—$1 25 above common 4d to 60d.

Finishing Nails—1¼, $8 50; 1, $9 50.

ABATEMENT.

Nails—12½c ₩ keg off when ordered in 100 keg lots.

TERMS.

Note or acceptance at sixty days, with current rate of exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payment to be made in New York

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

White River Flour—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Night Watches—National Watch Co.
Boarding—103 Fourth avenue.
Land for Sale—T. F. Stewart.
Hazelwood Presbyterian Church—Rev. J. S. Stuchell.
Universalist Church—Rev. W. N. Van de Mark.
Plymouth Church—Rev. E. Y. Garrette.
First Methodist Church—Rev. I. W. McKeever.
New Jerusalem Church.
New Goods—Reymer & Bros.
Lot for Sale—R. C. G. Sproul.
Ladies' and Children's Suits—White Orc & Co.
Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants—Weldon & Kelly.
Dining and Lunch Rooms—Mrs. S. A. Morgan.
Union Sabbath School Meeting—First Presbyterian Church.
Boarding—154 Second avenue.
Quarterly Statement—Enterprise Savings Bank.
Free Lectures—Prof. O. S. Fowler.
Winter Clothing—Uring, Follansbee & Co.
New Books—John W. Pittock.
St. James Hotel—J. K. Lanahan.
Stock Sales—A. McIlwaine.
Real Estate at Auction—A. McIlwaine.
Golden Wedding Rye Whisky—J. S. Finch & Co.
Duty Washer and Wringer.
Notice—Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Co.
Land for Sale—Thos. F. Stewart.
Money Lost—Commercial office.
Employment Wanted—R. S. Allegheny.
Opera House—Romeo and Juliet.
Academy of Music—Marie Seebach.
Mercantile Library Hall—Allegory and Tableaux.
City Hall—Grand Military Fair.
Academy of Music—Lisa Weber Troupe.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Masonic Hall—Madame Rents' Female Minstrels.
Music for Sale—S. B. Smith.
Cracker Meal—Marvin's.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Boots and Shoes—Marvin's.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Pulmonary Affections—Dr. Keyser.
China and Crockery—Reynolds, Steen & Co.
Hair Oils—Chas. Abel.
Spalding's Glue.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Executor's Sale of Real Estate.
Hair Oils—Chas. Abel.
Furniture—T. C. Fulton.
Coats' Thread—Bates & Coates.
Whitehorse Anthracite Coal—Henry & Co.
City Bonds for Sale—Masonic Deposit Savings Bank.
New Books—R. S. Davis & Co.
Furniture—J. W. Woodwell & Sons.

CITY MATTERS.

Go to the Fair at St. Bridget's to-night.

WANTED.—A first-class cracker baker, at E. & C. Magiun's, No. 295 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

BEAVER GLOVES and gauntlets at Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

SEVEN.—Mayor Brush yesterday sent a squad of seven individuals to the workhouse.

LEG BROKEN.—Harry McManus, employed in a brick yard in the Sixth ward, had his leg broken Thursday by a bank of clay falling on him. He resides at the corner of Gibbon and Stevenson streets.

ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL FAIR.—The managers of the St. Francis Hospital Fair have reason to be proud of the success of their undertaking. During the two weeks that the fair was in operation, the net proceeds were $11,483 01.

ELEVENTH WARD STATION HOUSE.—Work on the Eleventh ward station-house is rapidly progressing, and the roof will be on in a few days. The material for the cells is on hand. It is expected to have the house completed and ready for occupancy in a month.

NEW STOCK.—Weldon & Kelley, the enterprising plumbers and gas fitters, No. 147 Wood street, have just received a very large assortment of chandeliers, brackets and pendants, for either gas or oil or both. Call and make offered to the public. Pay them a visit.

LOOK TO YOUR POCKET BOOK.—If you have not got a respectable one to look at or into, go to J. R. Weldin & Co's. No. 101 Wood street, and select one from the very large and elegant stock. A fine pocket book, which will also want a nice cigar case, which will have the cost in a week, by keeping your Havanas intact. These pocket books and cigar cases are of the latest styles.

GENT'S FURS.—Gloves, collars and caps at Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

FIRST STATEMENT.—We print elsewhere the first quarterly statement of the Enterprise Savings Bank of Allegheny city. It shows that the affairs of the institution have been confided to able hands. Although but just started, it has won the confidence of the community, and will without doubt, speedily become one of the leading financial institutions of this section.

ALLEGED FORCIBLE ENTRY.—George Joyce of Mt. Washington, charged John J. Kauff, J. Eichelay, Wm. B. Harzell, and a fourth party, with forcible entry and detainer, before Mayor Brush yesterday. Kauff owns the house occupied by Joyce, and he alleged he came there with the defendants, pulled him out, and turned Joyce and his family out, taking and keeping possession of the goods. They were arrested and held for a hearing.

COAL MINE ACCIDENT.—George Westwell, aged twenty-nine years, employed in Willow Grove Coal Mines, near Noblestown, had his skull fractured in several places and the bones of his right leg shattered by the roof of the mine falling on him on Thursday. Dr. Taylor is attending him. Several pieces of bone were removed, as was also particles of the shattered bones of the leg. The limb may have to be amputated.

FREE LECTURES.—Prof. O. S. Fowler, the widely-known exponent of phrenology, will deliver three free lectures at Masonic Hall next week. On Friday evening his subject will be "Life, Health and Self-Culture." Saturday at 2:30 P. M., to ladies, on "Female Health;" and Saturday evening, "Love, Courtship and Married Life." He can be consulted at his rooms, Monongahela House, from the 19th to the 30th Inst.

TAVERN STAND AND FIXTURES AT AUCTION.—This afternoon at two o'clock, the tavern stand, No. 328 Liberty street, including good will, bar and bar fixtures, liquors, furniture, etc., will be offered at auction, to the highest bidder. The proprietor, William Riddell, has a lease of one year, with the privilege of five, at a moderate rent, as the whole property will be sold without reserve. This is a rare chance for a man who understands the business.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.—Yesterday morning David Morgan a resident of the Sixteenth ward, while at work on a new house, jumped from a timber to the ground, and struck among a lot of carpenter tools, and a file pierced his foot over 4 inches, inflicting a wound which may result seriously. He was attended by Dr. H. W. Clark. Cyrus Field while cangling cars on the Allegheny Valley railroad near Sharpsburg, near Pennsville yesterday, was caught between the bumpers of the cars and serious internal injuries inflicted. Dr. Hays was summoned and attended the sufferer.

ARMS FOR THE EIGHTEENTH MILITARY DIVISION.—General Pearson, commander of the Eighteenth Military Division, National Guard, will soon receive twelve thousand and fifty breech-loading guns for the division. The number will be insufficient to supply all the military in this vicinity, and it is presumed the General will commence with the companies first organized, viz: The Duquesne Grays, and give them out in regular order until the supply is exhausted.

You will be delighted at St. Bridget's Fair.

PLEASANT VALLEY PASSENGER RAILWAY.—As an evidence of the convenience this road is likely to prove in consequence of the Allegheny and Manchester road being located several squares from the business center of this city, we may state that when the amusements let out last evening all the street cars full and a number of passengers at the corner of Smithfield street and Fifth avenue failed to get aboard two or three cars of the Pleasant Valley road. The success of the road is now a fixed fact, as all will readily perceive by observing the cars arriving and departing.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A will be held in Library Hall on Tuesday evening, November 15th. The meeting will be one of unusual interest. In addition to the report by H. K. Porter, President of the Association, H. Bone Miller, of Philadelphia, whose fame as a worker for Christ is world-wide, will be present. Mr. Miller has not visited Pittsburgh for three years, but is well known to our Christian people. It is expected that Gen. Beaver, an earnest Christian and soldier, who has lost a leg before Petersburg, will be present. The past year has been a very successful one in the work of the Association. We hope its many friends will be present.

Ordination and Installation of a Pastor.

The Presbytery of Pittsburgh met, according to adjournment, in the Swissvale Presbyterian church, on Thursday evening at four o'clock, the special object of the session being the ordination and installation of Rev. Samuel J. Elsher as pastor of the church mentioned. Rev. F. A. Noble preached the opening sermon, the constitutional questions were propounded and prayer was made by the moderator, Rev. J. S. Stuchell, pastor of the Hazelwood Presbyterian church. The charge to the pastor was made by Dr. Jacobus and the sermon to the people preached by Rev. R. Lovell. The attendance was very good. The church was erected last spring and its affairs are in a very flourishing and promising situation.

Steinway Sales—Bulletin No. 10.

The Steinway sales for the last eight days comprise the following: Miss Kate L. Dotey, Steubville, a Steinway square grand; George N. Armstrong, Esq., a Steinway square grand; Miss McCook, a Steinway square piano; Mrs. Dr. Mahon, a Steinway square; Rev. M. Wishart, a Steinway square, etc. The popularity enjoyed by the Steinway's has no equal in the history of the Piano Forte. Not less than three thousand pianos of all descriptions are yearly turned out by the firm, and, yet, the demand is ever ahead of the supply. The Steinway Pianos have a tone of such peculiar depth and richness that they can readily be distinguished from all other pianos, as far as the sound will reach the ear. The store of the Steinway agents, H. Kleber & Bro., presents a scene of busy excitement, and with the never-ceasing packing and unpacking of the Steinway Pianos.

Go to Rev. F. Treacey's Fair.

DASHING FEMALES.

They Take Possession of a Physician's Carriage—One of Them Arrested.

Last evening about ten o'clock Dr. Nock, of Penn street, left his horse and carriage hitched to a post, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, while he was attending a patient in the vicinity. Upon starting for home he was surprised to find that his vehicle had disappeared. It appears that two well-known frail and fair ones, named Libby Hazzard and Sarah Beaumont, during the Doctor's absence, unhitched the horse, thinking it would be a good idea to free carriage ride. They drove down to the corner of Tenth avenue, and were passing up Fifth avenue when Officer Glenn, who had been notified about the matter, stopped their amusement and seized the stolen horse by the bit. Sarah leaped from the carriage and quickly disappeared in the crowd, while her less fortunate companion in frantic efforts to escape fell into the arms of Officer Cook, who conveyed her to the station house, where she is now protesting her innocence and impatiently awaiting a hearing. At the latter end of the line of the horse was becoming fractious, and the doctor may consider himself fortunate in obtaining his property uninjured.

THE FIRE YESTERDAY.

Several Houses on Penn Street Damaged,

Shortly after ten o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the roof of the second in the row of two-story brick buildings on Penn street, corner of Eighth. The row consists of six buildings, the first three of which, commencing on Eighth street, are owned by Dr. J. Steinert, and the others by Mrs. Robert P. Gordon. The lower portion of the corner building, No. 249, is occupied by Mr. J. Garvin, merchant tailor. The greater portion of Mr. Garvin's goods were removed, but quite a large proportion of the stock was damaged by the water. Mr. G. had $2,000 insurance on his stock. The rear portion of the building on Eighth street is occupied by the family of Mr. Joseph Eschus. The building and furniture were slightly damaged by water. No. 249½ is occupied by J. Hall & Son, dealers in human hair, as a residence. The loss by fire and damage by water will probably be about $5,000. No insurance.

Next to this is the millinery and dressmaking establishment of Miss Carey. Nearly all the wasswared here, almost all of the bedding, clothing and stock being destroyed by the fire or ruined by the water. Miss C.'s loss will reach fully $800, on which she has no insurance. She held a policy until recently, when it expired and was not renewed.

The Walcott Palm Paint Company occupied the lower portion of the burned building, and the agent estimates his loss at $300. The remainder of the building was occupied by Mrs. Gordon, and the furniture and building in the upper portion of the house was badly damaged. No insurance.

Mr. John Musgrave, Freight Agent on the Fort Wayne Road, occupied the next building. A portion of Mr. Musgrave's furniture and clothing were damaged by water. The last building in the row was occupied by Mrs. E. A. Bech, milliner. But little damage was done here. The loss on the buildings will not be very heavy, and is said to be fully covered by insurance.

The fire originated from a stove-pipe, which ran up through the roof of the second building instead of through the chimney.

PITTSBURGH LIGHT GUARDS.

Battalion Major Elected—A Regiment in a Fortnight—Flag Presented.

Last evening at the Pittsburgh Light Guard Fair in City Hall, that command elected a Major of the Third Provisional Battalion of the new brigade soon to be formed to include the Guards, the Duquesne Grays and the Zouave Battalion. Col. D. B. Morris, late of the 105th Pennsylvania Volunteers, was the successful candidate. Major Morris will appoint the Adjutant and Quartermaster at once. We are pleased to learn that in a short time the battalion will be in readiness, by the addition of four companies that will be formed within a fortnight. These are the Chambers Light Guard of Birmingham, now two companies of Captain Sauter and Tyson in Allegheny and a company rapidly recruiting in the Eleventh ward. Last evening the Light Guard Battalion, the Heath Zouaves, and the Friend Rifles, after a street parade, marched in a body to the fair, with their friends, crowding the hall. There W. D. Moore, Esq., in a neat speech, presented a handsome stand of colors from the citizens of Sharpsburg to Company B, the Light Guards. General T. P. Houston, of the Soldiers' Supply Board, and Chief Engineer Charles Engelkamp, Thomas Dugan, Frank Adrian, George W. Rabe, Wm. J. McFeteridge.

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We are pleased to state that Mr. Fisher possesses highly creditable qualifications, and enters upon his pastoral duties under very favorable auspices. He is the son of an eminent Presbyterian minister of New York city, a man of good ability, quite popular with his little congregation, and gives promise of much usefulness in this field of labor. During the few months in which he has ministered here, he has won favorable regards from all, and those of his own denomination, but of scores of others who have listened to his preaching.

The Bridge Question.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

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The bridge bill was introduced into the House of Representatives by Hon. Robert Mallory, of Louisville, Chairman of the Committee on Roads and Canals—providing for the construction of a bridge at the falls of the Ohio, at Cincinnati, Covington, &c., &c., the Cincinnati bridge to be at any height not less than ninety feet above low water mark. Mr. Mallory made a short speech in advocacy of its passage, and demanded the previous question on its passage.

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You will be delighted at St. Bridget's Fair.

Committed for Trial.

Andrew J. Donnelly, who it will be remembered, shot his nephew, Michael Neeland, on the 3d inst., had a hearing before Mayor Brush yesterday, and was committed in default of bail for trial. Mrs. Donnelly, who was herself shot at the same time, testified that only one shot was fired; Neeland deposed that the pistol was fired toward the grate, the ball glancing striking Mrs. D. in the knee, and passing through, striking him in the right thigh. They said they were shot, Donnelly said, "you may do with me now as you please." Officer Graham testified to finding two balls in the defendant—one discharged and the other not; Mrs. Donnelly said she and her husband had not had much out of a quarrel, but the officer knows frequently occurred in the house. At the conclusion of the hearing the defendant was committed as stated, in default of $2,000 bail.

New and Valuable Publications.

Those who wish to secure the latest and best English and American publications, and especially those who are required to have the standard legal and medical works of the day, are referred to the choice stock on the shelves of Mr. James B. Dodge, No. 68 Fifth avenue, second floor. Mr. Dodge spent a number of years in one of our leading book houses, and his large experience in the business gives him peculiar facilities for supplying the demands of this market. He has now on hands a fine selection of the best publications of the year, with the most useful and popular standard and miscellaneous works in the various departments of science and literature, to which he commend Mr. Dodge to our readers as a gentleman of integrity and affability, and one with whom they will have pleasure in dealing.

CORNER STONE TO BE LAID.—The corner stone of the new Methodist church on Woodwood, Twenty-third ward, will be laid to-morrow afternoon, at three o'clock. Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec and the clergy and students of St. Michaels Seminary, at Glenwood, officiating. An extra train will leave Pittsburgh at half-past two o'clock, P. M., and also one from Aspinville, at 1:25 P. M., returning after the ceremonies have been concluded.

REMEMBER the auction sale of house and lot opposite Highland avenue, on Penn avenue, to-morrow (Sunday) at four o'clock. A rare chance for a bargain is offered.

THAT EXPENSIVE JANITOR.

A Card from One Hundred Property Holders and Tax Payers of the Ninth and Tenth Wards—Reform Demanded.

The evasive denial made by James M. Taylor on behalf the School Board of the Ninth and Tenth wards is consistent with the general conduct of the School Directors in the matter of the payment of $60 per month as wages to their janitor, they admit a free house worth $300 per year, with coal and other "indifferent trifles" thrown in by the generosity of men who are throwing away other people's money with a free hand. It is true that a competent janitor, who will perform all the duties of this favorite, can be had for one-half the money paid to the present janitor.

It has been freely asserted that I am the only citizen dissatisfied. I will nail that falsehood by publishing herewith the declared dissatisfaction of over one hundred tax-payers and voters in the school district, who will join in the demand for an honest and fair account of the disbursement of the people's money. Anonymous replies will not satisfy tax-payers. This luxurious and expensive janitorship and other special "plums" have been the result of no opening bid. When necessary further disclosures will be made to the public of "how the money goes."

WILLIAM J. MCFERRAN.

To the Citizens of the Ninth and Tenth Wards, Pittsburgh:

Whereas, It is rumored that the money of the wards is extravagantly expended; money of the people, in the shape of school and wherras, during the late war nearly $200,000 have been collected from the people for this and other purposes, all of which passed through the hands of the School Board; and whereas, there has never been a statement made to the people as to the manner in which said money was expended, we, the undersigned, property and tax payers of said wards, without distinction as to party, hereby give notice that we will vote for no man for School Director who will not in advance pledge himself to give us a full and complete statement of expenditures of the Board, and to use his best efforts to have a suitable accountant employed to audit the books and vouchers of the School Board, and have his report therefrom published in the papers of the city. And further, we ask, demand and require the same conditions of the present School Board.

F. Williard, Henry Wilson, Jr., Thomas Gerret Fitzgerald, Henry Martin, Michael King, Peter Winters, James Costello, John Ostermeier, Caspar Flenk, J. C. Lange, Archibald Sproull, Wm. Montooth, Matthew Long, John Lemon, Cornelius Mahahan, Robert Caughey, Dan. Volz, James Whitla, Robert Woods, Charles Kirsh, James Hanlon, John H. Jones, James Stinson, James Hanlon, Frederick Fre man, Steven Hoffman, Wm. Carlin, Wm. Hanlon, George Dean, James Sherer, Wm. Charlton, Thomas Heaney, Thomas Henderson, Samuel Wright, Hugh Hanlon, Werner Wilson, John A. Kettenburg, Anthony Leibler, J. F. Smith, Edwin Rowland, Wm. Reid, C. T. Hernach, James Archibald, Adam Fonstein, Philip Lindy, Wm. Rinkin, Robert Mc-Bride, Henry Otto, G. Welsser, Peter Roth, William Taylor, Michael Tod, John McCambridge, Thomas Sullivan, Geo. Tod, Wm. Watson, Patrick Kane, Denis Hegerty, John Frederick Tully Sullivan, Wm. Ward, By Koenig, Koenig, Jacob Schall, Wm. Knecht, Wm. Vleimeier, Ch. Roth, Henry Stoebener, Chas Miller, Henry Wagner, Philip Lipper, Wm. Nelson, C. Pollmann, Francis J. Ellick, John McCormick, Martin Toth, A. J. Cronomil, John Miller, James Crane, Patrick Hanlon, Andrew Tod, Thos. Coperwhite, Timothy Fogarty. And 100 others, residing in the Ninth and John Gallnger, Henry Bruning, George Dangel, Hugh Wallace, D. H. Ruble, Edward Kenan, Tooke Wolfe, Charles Engelkamp, Thomas Dugan, Frank Adrian, George W. Rabe, Wm. J. McFeteridge.

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You will be delighted at St. Bridget's Fair.

Committed for Trial.

Andrew J. Donnelly, who it will be remembered, shot his nephew, Michael Neeland, on the 3d inst., had a hearing before Mayor Brush yesterday, and was committed in default of bail for trial. Mrs. Donnelly, who was herself shot at the same time, testified that only one shot was fired; Neeland deposed that the pistol was fired toward the grate, the ball glancing striking Mrs. D. in the knee, and passing through, striking him in the right thigh. They said they were shot, Donnelly said, "you may do with me now as you please." Officer Graham testified to finding two balls in the defendant—one discharged and the other not; Mrs. Donnelly said she and her husband had not had much out of a quarrel, but the officer knows frequently occurred in the house. At the conclusion of the hearing the defendant was committed as stated, in default of $2,000 bail.

New and Valuable Publications.

Those who wish to secure the latest and best English and American publications, and especially those who are required to have the standard legal and medical works of the day, are referred to the choice stock on the shelves of Mr. James B. Dodge, No. 68 Fifth avenue, second floor. Mr. Dodge spent a number of years in one of our leading book houses, and his large experience in the business gives him peculiar facilities for supplying the demands of this market. He has now on hands a fine selection of the best publications of the year, with the most useful and popular standard and miscellaneous works in the various departments of science and literature, to which he commend Mr. Dodge to our readers as a gentleman of integrity and affability, and one with whom they will have pleasure in dealing.

CORNER STONE TO BE LAID.—The corner stone of the new Methodist church on Woodwood, Twenty-third ward, will be laid to-morrow afternoon, at three o'clock. Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec and the clergy and students of St. Michaels Seminary, at Glenwood, officiating. An extra train will leave Pittsburgh at half-past two o'clock, P. M., and also one from Aspinville, at 1:25 P. M., returning after the ceremonies have been concluded.

REMEMBER the auction sale of house and lot opposite Highland avenue, on Penn avenue, to-morrow (Sunday) at four o'clock. A rare chance for a bargain is offered.

SLEEPING CARS.

The Pullman Palace and the New Woodruff Coaches.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I notice, in your issue of the 9th inst., a letter from one who signs himself "Open Eyes," relative to Jonah Woodruff's new style sleeping cars. The epistle is highly complimentary to Woodruff and his latest efforts, and decidedly severe on Mr. Pullman's splendid specimens of car architecture. Now, I have no special interest in either corporation (the Central Transportation Company or the Pullman Palace Car Company), but I must say a few words in behalf of Mr. Pullman, when I see an ignoramus, like your correspondent "Open Eyes," abuse his work and endeavor to create a false impression in reference to the same.

It is well known that old Mr. Woodruff was very loth to lease his line to the Pullman Company, and hence fought hard against this proposition. He wished to go on in his usual non-progressive, economical style, filling our roads with his dirty, cheap, badly-constructed cars. The stockholders thought differently. They considered that a change would be beneficial, in the least to their entire line. This enraged Jonah, and he has done nothing but prate and drivel about it ever since. He swore he would not put a dime in stead of sleeping coach, and do his level best to induce the railway companies to do likewise. Having failed in this, he has now *him imposes upon them again.* The result of his resolution is the completion of two new sleepers.

Now "Open Eyes" remarks: "The chief objection to the present pattern of sleeping cars is that they are compelled to be made so heavy," &c. Now, I have seen Mr. Woodruff's new cars, and the only difference he has made in the weight of his cars is the removal of the upper berths. These, taken collectively, may weigh one thousand pounds, which is a very trifling saving. The only way by which Mr. Woodruff can build light cars is by making the walls thin and the timbers small, thereby rendering the structure weak and dangerous. The truth is that all sleeping cars, or other coaches of wood, *they must* be heavy, otherwise they never would stand the long runs which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have to make. If they were light they would positively shake to pieces. Mr. Woodruff is strongly built car is the safest in case of collision or "smash up." No passenger was ever killed or injured in a Pullman car, to my knowledge. Now what does a traveler care about a railroad's objections to heavy cars? All he wants is a safe, smooth, and be quiet, ride in a car. Your "Open Eyes" shows the most transparent stupidity when he says he talks about "the weight being unequally distributed on the bearings," &c. Now the idea of there being any difference between a light and heavy car in the distribution of weight, that depends entirely upon the skill of the builder, and the Pullman car is constructed on the most able master mechanics in the country. There is no "glass house," Jonah, even when he gives the above as a reason for "no boxes." The only reason for heated journals is that the present style of axle is defective and inobjective, and should be improved upon. In fact the Pennsylvania Company is now experimenting on a new one, which will, when adopted, supersede every kind now in use.

We want no improvements in the weight or size of our sleeping cars. The heavier and larger both certain limits, the better. The position of the upper berths is the only way, for that is one of the handsomest features in the car. The bottoms of these berths are elegantly finished, and ornamented, and the ceiling is not susceptible of the same comfort and beauty.

The prevailing style of car is safe beyond question, superb beyond comparison, and comfortable beyond precedent, and I say in the language of the old proverb, "Let well enough alone." Respectfully,

EYE OPENER.

Oil City—Stationery, Books, Notions, Etc.

The readers of the COMMERCIAL in Oil City and vicinity, will find a large and very desirable stock of stationery, books, periodicals, paper hangings, toys, notions, etc., at the store of Messrs. Osmond & Hoover, in Lawrie's Block, Oil City. These gentlemen are wide-awake and enterprising, and furnish their patrons with the best goods in their line at the lowest remunerative prices. Mr. Osmond was in the East, purchasing a new stock of notions and other goods suitable for holiday presents, their object being to have a full and complete thing elegant and attractive, as soon as the new purchases arrive. It will be their aim to sell at as low rates as the same grade of goods can be had in this city or elsewhere. Give them a call.

Women's Christian Association Anniversary.

The third anniversary of the Women's Christian Association of this city will be held to-morrow (Sabbath) evening, in the First Presbyterian Church (Rev. Mr. Scovel's), at half-past seven o'clock. The reports of the Secretaries of the different Homes connected with the association will be presented, and an address delivered by Rev. Mr. Minagan, of New York. The exercises will be short and interesting, and will certainly well repay the attendance for money. The choir of the church will furnish the music for the occasion. There is a special preference for this meeting over all the others, and all who possibly can should be present. Strangers and friends are cordially invited to be present.

THE WORKINGWOMAN'S FRIEND.—The new Medium Sewing Machine, just introduced by the Singer Company, is emphatically the "working woman's friend," because with this she can perform, do her own sewing, and employ her extra time in making coats, pants and vest for the tailors. Small manufacturers will find it a profitable thing to buy one of these machine invaluable for their purposes. It is constructed on the principle of the Singer, easily done on the Family Machine, and which does not require the use of the largest machine. Office, No. 66 Fifth avenue, Messrs. Straw & Morton, No. 20, Sixth street.

MONONGAHELA SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—The Directors have received a plan for the proposed new bridge to take the place of the present Monongahela Suspension Bridge and they are now ready to receive proposals for the same next week. It is proposed to raise the bridge seven feet higher at the falls of the Ohio, at which it will make an easy grade at both ends, and the spans will be wider.

ASSAULTED WITH THE HEAD.—Arthur Goodmen alleges that John Conway committed an assault and battery upon him by butting him with his head. Alderman Muller issued a warrant for the arrest of the alleged offender.

ALLEGHENY.

BEAUTIFUL music every night at St. Bridgets Fair.

FURS, FURS, FURS.—Misses' muffs and collars at Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

WILL ORGANIZE.—The teachers of this city will meet at two o'clock this afternoon, in the Sandusky street school house, for the purpose of organizing a Teacher's Institute.

IN PAMPHLET FORM.—The special report of the Allegheny Water Committee of Councils, on the subject of the water supply for the city, will be published in pamphlet form. The report is neatly printed and should receive a careful reading from every citizen.

MAYOR'S COURT.—Joseph Divers was before the Mayor yesterday, on a charge of disorderly conduct, and in default of a fine of twenty-five dollars was